THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE UNIVERSITY.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS.

The One Hundred and Thirteenth Annual Commencement—A Brilliant Scene at the Academy—The Master's Oration and the Valedictory Address.

It is now considerably over a century since the University of Pennsylvania was established in our midst and since its first annual commencement in 1857, the attendance of students has increased yearly, and the facilities of the old structure have been enlarged to a corresponding extent, until now the space of ground occupied by it and the adjacent buildings is too circumscribed in dimensions to allow of any further improvement. Necessarily, another site had to be selected, and on the west bank of the Schuylkill, in a short time, the ground will be broken for the erection of the proposed buildings. It had been intended that the services of laying the cornerstone should have taken place to-day, but owing to the impossibility of preparing that article in time, the ceremony has been postponed to some future day.

The annual commencements of this department have always been among the finest in Philadelphia, and they have always been attended by the most refined audiences. The 113th commencement to-day was no exception to this rule, but on the contrary it outrivalled all the preceding ones. The doors of the Academy of Music were thrown open at 9 o'clock, and in the next hour a constant stream of most elegantly attired ladies and gentlemen poured into the mammoth auditorium. So crowded was the building that the aisles in the parquette, parquette circle and balcony were made use of by those who had been unfortunate enough to believe that the excessively hot weather would deter hundreds from being in attendance.

Each of the ladies seemed to be armed with a bouquet intended for her favorite graduate, and the ushers were kept busily employed in transferring these tokens of regard from their fair custodians to the stage. Here gentlemen commenced by laying them in a line along the footlights, but it was soon found that if that were continued the spectators would have no view of those taking part in the ceremony, and the floral gifts had to be conveyed to the green-room, from which they were distributed at the closing of the exercises.

At 10 o'clock the Germania began the proceedings with a delightful piece of music, after which Professor and Rev. Charles P. Krauth addressed the Throne of Grace.

This was followed by the reading of the Latin Salutatory, Harold Goodwin, the gentleman carrying off that honor being too ill to deliver his oration.

The programme subsequently was as follows:—

MUSIC.

The Ideal of True Greatness.........George M. Christian
The Hinderer........................Theodore L. Harrison

MUSIC.

War as a Civilizing Power...............Robert M. Huston
The Law of Advance.....................Alfred James Miller

MUSIC.

Character the True Sovereign............George F. Martin

MUSIC.

Master's Oration, by Samuel B. Collins, Esq.

Samuel B. Collins, Esq., delivered the Master's oration, in which he paid particular attention to the progress of education. He referred to the Middle Ages, which had no prizes for the poet—laurels alone for the warrior; which had its very continuance and life in arms, not in acquirements; which obeyed only the law of force of the stronger, and which had the sword mightier than the pen.

In conclusion, and in referring to the progress education had made since those days, the orator said:—

Our school systems are the admiration of the world. And other civilized nations follow, some of them not far behind, in the glorious course we have taken. Right education. To its importance and its claims the whole world, the whole modern world, has awakened. The revival of learning in the Middle Ages and the revival of learning in these ages! Why, the one was but the flashing of a star, the other is the blazing of a sun. Education with us is intellectual; and, a strange expression, it is intelligently intellectual. It not only takes hold of the minds of men, but of dissimilar minds; and, knowing this, it adapts itself to the mind strong and the mind weak, the mind acute, the mind obtuse, the speculative mind, the practical mind; it adapts itself to every variety of mind. It is intelligent. The farmer does not sow the same seed on the highland and in the lowland—what thrives on the mountain dies in the valley. So with modern education. The same thoughts, the same ideas, the same studies are not suited to all minds, and she treats different minds in a different way. But why dwell on this? To do it justice would take the many pages of a volume. Yet that volume is not needed to-day. Of the truth of my words in this regard you are all witnesses. The educational institutions of the world, of this land especially—the colleges, the seminaries, the public schools—are witnesses. Appeal to them. The colleges of the land I said; I add universities. And here a word—rather let me glory. I glory in this; I glory in the University of Pennsylvania—the venerable, the grand. I glory in my *Alma Mater*, the institution whose one hundred and thirteenth commencement we celebrate to-day. One of the first founded in America, her history has been honorable, her repute noble. But for some years she stood still. She disobeyed the law of progression, on which we are dwelling. Her children feared for her lest she was to be removed. To-day, thanks to you, Gentlemen of the Board, to you, sirs, of the Faculty, to the energy and push of her friends, the kindness of the city, she is again on the advance, and the far advance. She satisfies the law. With the swelling of the new life within her, her old dwelling-place, the classic halls her children trod for many generations became too small. She has driven her stakes anew beyond the river, and there she will be first and proudest among universities. Take her catalogue; run over her corps of professors; see her curriculum. As a classical school she never had a superior; as a medical, never; her law faculty is composed of eminent jurists; and now arrangements are being made to furnish her with a scientific school, which her friends fondly hope may rival those of Yale and Harvard. Unlike many—the great majority of our colleges—she is built upon no sectarian foundation: she recognizes no religious 'tests;' within her walls the believer of any creed, the adherent of any sect, may become a student. Her views are the broadest, the most liberal. And this being so, in a great city like Philadelphia, she should be a pride, and from the citizens—the wealthy and cultured especially—her claims for support should receive munificent recognition. The University of Pennsylvania, complete in all her parts, should be the glory of Philadelphia, as she is the glory of her children to-day. And she is a witness of the truth of my words in respect of modern education. With her you are witnesses. This I said. Many of you whom I address are grey with years of honorable service in education's cause; you have been in the battle, and you now wear the laurels; you know if my words be true. Are they true? I assume your answer, and carry it for confirmation to the younger here, those who are not veteran, many of them still in the field. I ask the students here, I would ask the students of every college in the land, every pupil in every common school, I would ask them whether that education they are now receiving, which is arming them for the conflict and girding them for the race of life, which has taken physical and intellectual and moral beings, and is developing them beautifully, symmetrically, grandly, which is furnishing them for the useful arts, or fitting them for the professions, which is opening up for them mental avenues leading to green hills and glorious prospects of thought, which is making of them men, men of mind—I would ask them whether their education is not intellectual? And sure I am their answer would be, Yes!

The various degrees were then conferred upon the following-named gentlemen:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Francis Enoch Brewster,
John Marie Campbell,
George Martin Christian,
Theodore Herman Ernst,
Harold Goodwin,
William W. Griscom,
George Kenelm Hunter,
Robert M. Huston,
Charles A. March,
George Fox Martin,
Alexander J. Miller,
William D. Neilson,
Francis F. Rowland,
Henry Galbraith Ward.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

Theodore Leland Harrison, of the Senior Class (Scientific Course).

MASTER OF ARTS.

George Henry Ball,
Fred. Carroll Brewster,
Francis Herbert Bruner,
Willard Nagiee Bruner,
Samuel B. Collins, Jr.,
Gerald F. Dale, Jr.,
Alonzo Potter Douglass,
Herman Cope Duncan,
Robert Frazer, Jr.,
Wm. Alex. Lamberton,
William Henry Lex,
Thomas H. Lyman,
Wm. Wainwright Maris,
Archibald R. Montgomery
Edward Fox Pugh,
Arthur Ritchie, Jr.,
Charles Shaffner, M. D.,
Newcomb B. Thompson,
Chas. Edward Van Pelt,
John Wandesford Wright.

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Wm. D. W. Bennett,
George S. Graham,
Addison M. Hahn,
George R. Jefferson,
Charles A. Sagen,
John McKinley,
S. Edwin Megargee,
Edmund J. Russell,
William Stover,
Horace J. Subers,
James M. West,
John W. Wright.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Richardson B. Okie.

A certificate of the Auxiliary Faculty of Medicine was awarded to Thomas Sozinski Smith; the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Professor C. A. Young, Professor of Astronomy in Dartmouth College; and the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon Rev. Beall M. Smucker.

Another fine strain of music, and the exercises concluded with

The Valedictory, by H. G. Ward, Esq.

Henry G. Ward, the valedictorian, after paying a handsome compliment to the Faculty and the Board of Trustees of the University, addressed his fellow-students as follows:—

The true character of college life as the era of preparation, the time for the formation of character which conditions alike the future manhood and the future man, is too little appreciated. Students who should be training themselves for great things, often act as a gardener who, having sowed a precious seed, lets the sun bake the earth hard about it, and the weeds grow thick around it, expecting that by some marvellous freak it shall shoot up strong and beautiful, an exception to the laws of nature and to the conditions of its true existence. Youth and manhood are two stages not related in the way of consecution alone, but so intimately blended that manhood, with its glory or its shame, depends almost entirely on the youth of which it is merely the development. Neglect this all-important fact as you may, hereafter, when you consider the successes and failures of your life, you will trace them with the certainty of intuition to the axioms which you assumed in your youth.

We ourselves write down our futures in the book which we ignorantly call the book of Fate. While in your college course do your duty without fear. Cultivate mental strength and moral firmness, and you grasp the elements of manhood in your youth. This is not only moral—it is politic; this is not only religion—it is prudence; this is not only the command of the Gospel—it is the wisdom of the world.

In these years of preparation you may neglect the laws of nature and the laws of God, but they are laws still. You may forget the future, but the future will come; and when you have emerged from a course that once seemed long enough to err and amend in a thousand times, you will look back and see, as we do, that those few years were shaping the conduct of your lives. *Valete.*

And to you, my classmates, I come last of all, to say *vale* over the ties and associations which have crept around our hearts and to bid them farewell forever; to cast a vail over the irrevocable past, and to bid you look forward into the future determined to make your new commencement with new impulses and higher resolutions.

Though a sad occasion, it is one on which we may drop good seed into our hearts, chastened by the sorrow that accompanied our new-bought freedom. There is no more tender nor more humane passion than the regret man feels at relinquishing those persons or things which time and association have made a part of his nature. Including every variety of sorrow and love, this feeling has within its compass the sweetest and richest chords of the heart. And these are the chords which are so rudely struck to-day. Those who for years have met together, those who have shared the same toil, the same pleasures, the same pains, separate to-day to meet again only by chance and each to enter a new and different sphere. The connections and relations of college life are severed, and we feel a void within us, a void which hungers to be filled, but which never can be really satisfied till we have eaten of the Tree of Knowledge and the Tree of Life. Of the first we have already tasted, and to-day it shall be mine to point you to that other tree which can add to knowledge—Life. The days of our fellowship are gone and the heart involuntarily demands—"Is it all over?" Our youth is passed, and we ask—"Is it dead forever?" No, no, my classmates; four years are gone, but the fruits of those years are stored within us—the acts of those years are become a part of our nature—are entered into our souls. How bitter the retrospect to him who can look back and admit that they have made him no nobler, no purer! To such an one this day should give a new heart and a new goal. The day which introduced us to life is a fit one to fill our souls with the resolution to forsake those crooked paths which must be trod with bleeding feet and aching hearts for those higher walks which with toil bring satisfaction, and to whose wayfarers, when night cometh down, "He giveth His beloved sleep."

We may look back upon our college course and find every possible element of life and character. Each has been tested in youth, and experience points out those necessary to successful manhood. We have found that steady application is the condition of solid attainment; that chicanery and deceit may mislead for a season, but in the end come exposure and remorse. We have learned that an honest appreciation of every man's work crushes that jealousy which belittles its possessor without injuring its object; and, finally, we have learned that the desire to make others happy and ourselves contented is the true love of our fellow-men—the genuine philanthropy. Let us, then, as we enter upon the great highway of life, cast away those elements of character which can only weigh us down, and resolve to keep that clear conscience and stout heart which, even after a life of trial and disappointment may make our motto our epitaph:—

"Ad astra per aspera."

I have spoken of the future because it is to be met, and because, had I spoken of the past, I could have uttered no greater, no truer eulogy than that we have lived together, and now separate without envy, hatred, or dispute. And now, my classmates, we part for the first time. When we meet again in the battle of life may the old spirit of '70 make us young once more, and when the last name upon our roll shall be marked "absent," may the whole class of '70 meet in that Eternal Chapel where no roll shall be called, no absence recorded, and where never again shall be uttered the word—*Valete!*

THE GREAT OIL FIRE.

The Disaster at Pittsburg—Oil Tanks Struck by Lightning—Loss of Life—Terrible Scenes—Half a Million Dollars of Property Destroyed.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday gives the following particulars of the disaster previously reported by telegraph:—

The most disastrous oil conflagration ever known in the State of Pennsylvania occurred yesterday afternoon, in the Eighteenth ward, opposite the borough of Sharpsburg.

THE THUNDER STORM.

Shortly after 2 o'clock there loomed up around the horizon black threatening clouds and the rumbling thunder told of the terrific storm that was approaching. In a few moments the wind became almost a tornado; vivid flashes of lightning and terrible peals of thunder followed, and soon the awful work of devastation commenced.

THE CONFLAGRATION.

About half-past two o'clock the lightning struck simultaneously a 20,000 barrel tank belonging to the Eclipse Works, and one belonging to the Citizens' Works. The burning oil from these set fire to the adjoining premises, and flowed rapidly down to the bridge, setting fire to all buildings that came in its way, and soon the bridge was enveloped in flames. It was but an instant and a pall as black as midnight settled over the entire vicinity, and men were fleeing from the terrible scene without scarcely being able to see their way. The flames swept down upon the office where Mr. H. B. Foster, the book keeper of the Eclipse Works, was sitting, and only a few charred remains are left to tell his sad fate.

In a few moments the scene presented was indescribably and awfully grand. The spectator who stood upon the hillside above the bridge could obtain a complete view of the dreadful conflagration. About fifteen acres of burning tanks, dwellings, and buildings lay just before him. From each tank came rolling up immense columns of dense smoke, and ever and anon the flames would leap skyward, as if anxious to follow the pillars of smoke in their upward course. Five huge columns of smoke marked the points were oil tanks were burning, and the dwelling-house of Dr. Tweedle and the buildings of the Eclipse Refinery filled in the intervening space with lurid flames. Beyond this, clearly gleaming through the smoke, the Sharpsburg Bridge was to be seen, clearly defined and blazing and cracking, about to fall. Soon it fell: on each side of the high piers the woodwork fell into the river, and, serpent like, floated hissing down the current.

Just then there arose from the burning mass of the Eclipse ruins the screeching of the steam, escaping from the safety-valves of the six large boilers, and the crowd drew back in momentary expectation of an explosion. The valves whistled and screeched in a tone that sounded like the mourning of some unknown monster over the awful spectacle.

The conflagration extended along the river bank for about half a mile, and the ties of the Allegheny Valley Railroad were set on fire and the rails warped into almost every conceivable shape.

The air was filled with burning cinders, and some of the first struck and ignited a tank of crude oil belonging to Forsythe Bros., and also set fire to the settling and agitating house of the National Refining and Storing Company, over a quarter of a mile below the place where the first fire broke out.

THE LOSS.

Dr. Tweddle estimates the total loss at his place at about $330,000, on which he has an insurance of $80,000. His loss on the buildings and oil machinery was about $150,000 and on oil $80,000, and on paraffine and machinery $100,000. The loss at the Citizens' Works was estimated at $20,000 early last evening, but it was not improbable that their buildings might be destroyed. This company is pretty fully insured. The loss of Forsythe Brothers, by burning of a tank, is estimated at $15,000, on which there is no insurance. The Astral Oil Works lose $50,000; slight insurance. The loss of Dilworth Brothers is probably not over $1200. The loss of the National Works will likely be upwards of $20,000. Eight cars of crude oil standing on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad in front of the Citizens' oil refinery were burned, and also the same number at one of of the refineries below. The Sharpsburg bridge was insured for $40,000.

The most of the property destroyed was insured in Eastern companies, a great deal of it through the agency of Swearingen & McCandless.

THE DEATH OF MR. FOSTER.

Our reporter conversed with Mr. John Moreland, who found the charred body of Mr. Foster, and he stated that the remains were found just where Mr. Foster, who was book-keeper of the firm, was likely to have been.

The body was subsequently identified as that of Mr. Foster by the finding of his pocket-knife and other articles near the charred remains, the articles being recognized by Dr. Tweddle last evening. Mr. Moreland, the telegraph operator of the Western Union Telegraph Company, whose office is in the same building with Mr. Foster, stated that when he left the office but a few minutes before the fire, Mr. Foster was there. It appears that Mr. Foster had been up town about 12 o'clock, but had returned shortly before the fire. It is not improbable that he was knocked down by the shock of the lightning and failed to recover in time to make his escape.

Mr. Foster was a brother of the late Stephen Foster, and a most worthy and estimable citizen.

VARIOUS INCIDENTS.

An employe of the Citizens' Oil Refinery, it is stated, observed the flash of lightning and saw it strike the tank alluded to. He also felt the shock produced by it and came near being prostrated. Almost instantly, however, he rushed frantically to a window in the second story and leaped out. By this time his brother and several other persons employed in the refinery, who also felt the shock, had run upon the bridge, and the immense volume of flame and smoke which immediately thereafter entered the opening on this side of the river caused an exciting chase over the bridge, the brother on this side of the river, and who was the only person who saw them run on to the bridge, being frenzied in regard to their safety. The time consumed in the burning of the bridge was only eight minutes, and we can imagine the feelings of these men on the bridge, who, having once entered it, were terrified at beholding the burning oil sweeping after them with a velocity almost double what they could run.

A car of the Citizens' Passenger Railway, well filled with passengers, had just turned the curve in the road leading to the bridge when the lightning struck the tank and sent the burning oil high in the air, and the driver barely had time to check the car before getting into the midst of the fire, as there is a very steep grade here. Had it reached its usual stopping place, there would have been little hope for the passengers, for a number of them would either have been on the bridge crossing, and possibly all of them would have sought shelter in the bridge, a slight rain prevailing at the time, or been in the office of the Eclipse Oil Works, where Mr. Foster was located, as it was generally used as the railway station of the passenger railway by those acquainted with Mr. Foster, whose geniality won for him many friends. In any event, these passengers would have been hemmed in on all sides by the fire, and escape would have been next to impossible.

THE DARIEN EXPEDITION.

The Project a Failure—Doings of the Surveyors—Their Privations, and other Details.

The United States gunboat Nipsic, Commander T. O. Selfridge, of the Darien Ship-Canal Exploration Expedition, fifteen days from Aspinwall, arrived at this port last evening, and now lies anchored abreast of Bedloe's Island, discharging her ammunition.

From her officers our reporter gained additional particulars yesterday afternoon regarding the expedition, and the conclusions arrived at after six months of privation and hard work among the mountains and rivers of the Isthmus, in their great undertaking to solve the problem of the possibility of uniting the Atlantic and Pacific by canal. As has been before announced, the work begun in May and concluded during the present month has been a failure for reasons the chief of which is that the obstacles encountered have proved to be of such magnitude that it would require a century's work to surmount them, and would involve an expenditure to the country that would undoubtedly defer the payment of the national debt for years to come.

Lieutenant Hubbard, of the Nipsic, informed our reporter that during all their explorations and surveys they encountered a series of rivers and mountains that were not supposed to have been in existence, from the reports and charts that had been previously given out, and that instead of meeting with slight elevations in the interior, as was generally supposed, they came across huge mountains that it would be almost impossible to tunnel, throwing aside entirely the matter of digging a canal; but as a last resort he was under the impression that between the two gigantic difficulties, if a canal has got to be made, tunnelling is the most feasible plan of the two.

THEIR WORK.

Since the departure of the expedition from this port on the 22d of January, both the Guard and Nipsic have been as busy as bees. Their crews have worked diligently from Monday morning until Saturday night, and frequently the Sabbath has been made a day of labor, in order to achieve the great object of their undertaking. On account of the rugged nature of the country on the Pacific side, the expeditionary corps selected Caledonia Bay on the Atlantic slope as its base of operations, and accordingly in this naturally spacious and hill-bound harbor both vessels cast anchor on the 23d of February, and on the morning of the 24th all the instruments and men were on shore ready for work. Here their first difficulty was encountered in the shape of hostile natives, who from the beginning till the end annoyed the party by their jealousy of foreigners and their tricks to mislead them in their endeavors to survey the route.

THE INDIANS,

unlike those who roam our plains, are small in stature and exceedingly treacherous. It was only by the utmost exertions that a sufficient number were brought over to interpret and act as guides. There are between 40,000 and 50,000 on the Isthmus, divided up into three tribes, the two most powerful of which are the Sassardi and Morti. The latter have their habitation on the isles and shoals adjacent to the coast, where they live on fish and crabs; while the Sassardi, the largest and most powerful, dwell in the dense jungles, and subsist on the tropical fruit and other products which they raise when not too lazy to work. During the whole time spent in the country, but one or two women were seen.

THE EXPLORATIONS.

On account of the celebrity that had been given "Dr. Cullen's route," which was supposed to have been the most practicable, the first expedition was started out on the road on the 25th day of February, under command of Lieutenant L. Hubbard, but after many privations and the immense quantities of rain that deluged the country, they were obliged to put back.

Two days afterwards, Captain Selfridge, accompanied by Lieutenant Schultz and Major Houston, of the marines, with sixty men and a full corps of surveyors, started over the Cordilleras Mountains in charge of an Indian guide of the Sassardi tribe. They took Strain's old route along the Sucubti river towards the Pacific slope, and on the banks of that stream, when a few days out, Captain Selfridge held a "pow-wow" with the Chief of the Sassardis, on the River Diablo, who exhibited a very unfriendly feeling towards the whites and intimated that there would be trouble ahead, which afterwards proved to be correct. One party of the expedition, who started on another route, were compelled, when on the dividing ridge between the Atlantic and Pacific, to halt and build a block-house for their own defense until reinforcements arrived, so threatening were the menaces of the savages. On this route they found the highest altitude to be over 2000 feet above the level of the sea. This proving to be impracticable, the party returned to Caledonia Bay, and during the latter part of the month (February) a transit line and a line of levels was started up the river Aglasinicia, under the command of Lieutenant Schultz, of the Guard. The source of the river was reached, after which they crossed the Corderillas at an elevation of 1500 feet above the level of the sea, and descended down the Pacific side until they struck the River Sucubti at an elevation of 650 feet. This party was out forty days, and suffered great privations for the lack of food, and owing to the intense heat and rain.

The donkeys secured at Carthagena in the early part of the expedition proved to be of great service to the worn-out explorers, the rough country through which they were compelled to hew their way completely wearing out their shoes. The best pair that could possibly be secured only lasted four days. Four other expeditions were subsequently sent out, and made their way over the mountains to San Blas, on the Pacific, but they all proved to be impracticable, and after near six months of intense suffering and hard work Captain Selfridge, on the 11th of this month, weighed anchor and departed for the States.—*N. Y. Times to-day.*

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Anglo-French Treaty.

The English Educational Bill.

Disaster to an American Ship.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Opposition to the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty.

LONDON, June 30.—A meeting was held in this city last evening, which was participated in by opponents of the Anglo-French commercial treaty. Joshua Fielden, conservative member of the House of Commons for York, occupied the chair. He delivered a violent speech against the treaty. Himself a cotton manufacturer and merchant of Manchester, he was able to show the unfavorable effect of the treaty on the cotton trade of Great Britain. After speeches by other persons, resolutions were unanimously adopted denouncing the treaty as the cause of the industrial prostration, and calling the ministers to account for denying an investigation of the subject. The meeting was large and harmonious.

Specie from the United States.

The financial editor of the *Times*, this morning, thinks the specie shipments from New York for the next few days will be unusually heavy. This expected flow of specie will be produced by sales of American bonds on European account.

The English Education Bill.

Viscount Amberly made another speech at Newcastle last evening, elaborating his ideas on the education bill.

Death of a Celebrated Physician.

Sir. James Clark, the celebrated physician, is dead. He was 82 years old.

Decease of a Quaker Patriarch.

Josiah Forster, uncle of William Edward Forster and patriarch of the Quakers, died yesterday.

The Earl of Clarendon.

The *Provincial Correspondence* thinks that the most important guarantee of European peace has been lost in the death of the Earl of Clarendon.

THE CONTINENT.

Disturbances at Barcelona.

MADRID, June 30.—Slight disturbances occurred at Barcelona yesterday, but were soon quelled. Four persons were wounded.

Recruits to Infallibility.

ROME, June 30.—The supporters of the infallibility dogma count on Cardinals Cullen and Bonnechose as their latest recruits.

Disaster to an American Ship.

BREMEN, June 30.—The steamship Deutschland, which arrived to-day, reports having spoken the American ship Joseph Clark, Captain Carver, which sailed from Bristol May 5 for New York. The ship had experienced heavy weather, and had her rudder broken. She required no assistance.

On the 20th of June, in longitude 8 deg., the Deutschland passed a quantity of wrecked stuff, including a number of tallow casks marked "Joaquin."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 30—11·30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90; and of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 88. Railways steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands, 9⅞@10d.; Orleans, 10¼@10⅜d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 10s. 5d.@10s. 6d; red Western, No. 2, at 8s. 10d.; red winter, 9s. 6d.@9s. 7d.

BREMEN, June 30.—Petroleum closed firm yesterday at 6 thalers 27 groats, and at Hamburg closed firm.

HAVRE, June 30.—Cotton opens flat at 116f. for tres ordinaire on the spot and low middlings afloat.

ANTWERP, June 30.—Petroleum opened firm.

PARIS, June 30.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 72f. 57c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 30—1 P. M.—American securities dull. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, June 30—1 P. M.—Breadstuffs firmer. Flour quiet. Lard firm at 70s. 6d.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder and Suicide.

ALBANY, June 30.—Burton Elder yesterday shot his wife and then killed himself, near Hamilton, New York. The wife may recover. The assault on his wife was exceedingly brutal, the murderer using an axe as well as a pistol. Jealousy is said to have been the impelling cause.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

George Detamble, a laborer, was instantly killed, and Henry W. Hammond, superintendent, seriously injured yesterday by a construction train on the Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad being thrown from the track near Carthage.

Fell from a Scaffold.

Robert Fleming, a plasterer, fell from a scaffolding here to-day and was killed.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅞; do. 1864, do., 111⅜; do. 1865 do., 111⅝; do. do. new, 113⅞; do. 1867, 114; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69¼; Missouri 6s, 94⅛; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 37; New York Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 23; Reading, 107; Adams Express, 68¾; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 99⅛; Illinois Central, 140½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109⅝; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

BOSTON, June 30.—Eugene Bradley is under arrest awaiting the result of an inquest upon the body of his wife, who was found dead and badly bruised last night in their lodgings in the rear of Salem street.

Anti-Chinese Meeting.

At a meeting of citizens and workmen, in Tremont Temple, yesterday afternoon and evening, speeches were made and resolutions passed against the introduction of Chinese labor into this country.

FROM THE WEST.

Death from a Lamp Explosion.

WHEELING, June 30.—Sarah Beeler attempted to fill a lamp while it was burning, which caused an explosion, and burned her so seriously that she died a few hours afterwards.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Commodore A. M. Pennock will to-morrow relieve Rear Admiral John A. Winslow as commander of the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H.

The Oneida to be Sold as She Is.

The Navy Department yesterday advised Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, that it is not considered to the advantage of the Government to contract for raising the wreck of the Oneida, but authorizes him to sell her as she lies, reserving to the navy her guns and gun carriages; also to the friends of the deceased officers and seamen of the Oneida, and to the survivors, the private effects recovered; and also agree that any bodies recovered will be properly interred.

Movements of Iron-Clads.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Admiral Poor has been directed to send the Tuscarora and a tug of his fleet to New Orleans to convey three iron-clads, which have been repairing there, to Key West, taking the in-shore route and stopping *en route* at Pensacola. At Key West the officers and men of the iron-clad Saugus will be transferred to one of these newly arrived monitors, and she, with the others, will then probably come North.

Untaxed Tobacco.

Collector J. F. Wilcox, of the Fifth Virginia district, has called the attention of Commissioner Delano to the increasing retail sales and consumption of leaf tobacco throughout the South, from which the Government cannot derive a cent of revenue. He estimates the amount of tobacco so used in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, and South Carolina during the past year at over five million pounds.

The law provides for taxing only "manufactured" tobacco, and Collector Wilcox says he has construed the law as applicable to only this class of tobacco, it being ready for consumption. Copies of the letter were yesterday transmitted to the Chairmen of the Committees on Finance and Ways and Means, and the revenue law will be so amended as to cover the case.

Increase of Revenue in North Carolina.

Supervisor Perry, of the District of North Carolina, reports an increase of fifty-eight per cent. in the amount of assessments in the Second district of that State for the month of May, 1870, over that of the corresponding month of last year.

Promotions Confirmed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The Senate has confirmed the promotion of Commodore O. S. Glisson to be a rear-admiral, Captain William Reynolds a commodore, Commander S. Nicholson captain, Lieut. E. P. Tull commander, and Lieut. G. C. Schulze lieutenant commander.

The Active Naval List.

A very just joint resolution passed Congress yesterday which provides that those officers of the navy who remain on the active list ten years longer than authorized by law on account of having received the thanks of Congress shall not prevent others next them on list from receiving their promotion at the time they would had these officers not remained longer on the list by the thanks of Congress. This will promote to the rank of Rear-Admiral Commodores M. Smith and Charles S. Boggs.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

House.

Mr. O'Neill presented the memorial of mates in the United States navy asking for the same pay as boatswains and gunners.

Mr. Upson introduced a bill to change the times of holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in the Northern district of Ohio. Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. The report of the Committee on Appropriations recommending concurrence in some and non-concurrence in others of the Senate amendments was agreed to as a whole, except where special votes were called for.

Mr. Ferry asked for a separate vote on the amendment, in which the committee recommend non-concurrence, appropriating $36,753 for payment to Indians in Michigan for the difference between coin and currency paid to them in 1863 and 1864, under treaty stipulations, with 5 per cent. interest added thereto. He argued in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Sargent opposed the amendments as establishing a most dangerous and costly precedent, that would apply as well to the soldiers and sailors, and pensioners, and all other creditors of the Government, as to those Indians, whose agents had been sharp enough to have stipulated for payment in coin. The principle was as binding morally in the one case as in the other.

On a count by tellers there were but 21 ayes. No further count was asked, and the amendment was non-concurred in.

Mr. Beck asked for a separate vote on an amendment in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended non-concurrence, making large appropriations under Indian treaties of 1867 and 1868, which treaties the Fortieth Congress had refused to ratify. He said there were fifteen or twenty of these amendments, aggregating $1,500,000, and he wished to have the vote of the House upon them as an instruction to the committee of conference to which the bill would be referred. These appropriations, if made, would run for thirty years and would cost the Government between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000.

Mr. Paine hoped that the recommendation of the Committee on Appropriations would be adhered to, and expressed his disapproval of the entire system of Indian treaties. The amendments in question were all non-concurred in.

Mr. Axtell asked a separate vote on the amendment increasing the appropriation for incidental expenses of the Indian service in California from $75,000 to $180,000. He opposed the amendment, as being intended for the removal of the peaceful, industrious, civilized Mission Indians, who are citizens and voters, to a reservation in San Diego county. He represented the movement as a speculative one, to secure the farms of those Mission Indians.

Mr. Sargent indorsed the remarks of his colleague.

The Senate amendment was non-concurred in.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Steamer Burned—Escape of the Passengers.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 30.—On Tuesday evening the steamer Tennessee left Charleston for New York, with a large freight and over fifty passengers. At 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning fire was discovered in some pressed cotton stowed in the forward hold. Every effort was made to stay the progress of the flames by pumps throwing six streams of water into the hold, but without success, and finally the steamer was headed for shore, and at 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning she was run on the beach and scuttled at a point a short distance above Little river and thirty miles south of Cape Fear. The passengers and crew were all saved.

The United States revenue cutter William H. Seward was to start last night to the relief of the Tennessee. The passengers are hourly expected in this city.

Weather Reports.

June 30, 9 A. M.	*Wind.*	*Weather.*	*Ther.*
Plaister Cove..........	S. W.	cloudy	63
Portland..........	W.	hazy.	72
New York..........	S.	clear.	85
Wilmington, Del.......	N. W.	do.	81
Richmond..........	N.	do.	82
Savannah..........	S.	do.	92
Oswego..........	W.	do.	80
Pittsburg..........	S. E.	cloudy.	73
Mobile..........		clear.	82
Key West..........		do.	
Halifax..........	S. W.	cloudy.	65
Boston..........	S. W.	do.	74
Philadelphia..........	S. W.	clear.	81
Washington..........	N. W.	do.	82
Charleston..........	S. W.	do.	86
Augusta..........	W.	do.	85
Buffalo..........	S. W.	do.	81
Chicago..........	S. W.	do.	82
New Orleans..........	N. W.	do.	84
Havana..........		do.	82

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Continuances.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

This morning the case of Officer Charles Max, charged with the murder of James Walsh and James Murtagh, was called for trial, the District Attorney saying that he was ready to proceed with it. Messrs. Mann and Cassidy, counsel for Max, applied for a continuance upon several strong and sufficient reasons: first, the serious indisposition of Mr. Cassidy; secondly, the non-attendance of witnesses, because of a misunderstanding between Max and his counsel; and, thirdly, because the case was of such a character that if begun now it would run over into the middle of next week, and as Monday next was a legal holiday, and the July term then begins, this would be impracticable.

The District Attorney opposed the motion, but the judges said that, although they were very anxious to dispose of the homicide cases and would go to any reasonable length to effect that object, yet the grounds for a continuance were such as made it compulsory upon the Court to allow it, and therefore it was granted.

Two or three other cases were called, in which the Commonwealth was ready, but had to be continued at the motion of the defendants, upon grounds equally as strong as those suggested in Max's case.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow, when the regular business of the term will be taken up.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, June 30, 1870.

The intense heat of the weather is very unfavorable to the transaction of business, and our prominent men are leaving the city for the seashore resorts in goodly numbers. This exodus increases the dullness in business circles, whilst it materially adds to the consumptive demand for currency to meet extraordinary expenses; but there is no lack of funds to meet all wants present and prospective, and these are furnished freely on the usual conditions of security and interest.

Gold opened strong, with sales at 111⅝, advancing to 111¾ and closing at 111⅝.

Government bonds were active and strong.

Local stocks were dull, but prices of yesterday show no yielding tendency. State and City loans are unchanged. Sales of the new city 6s at 100½.

Reading Railroad was very quiet but firm; small sales at 53⅛; Pennsylvania was taken at 57⅝; Minehill at 53⅛; Camden and Amboy at 119, and Philadelphia and Erie at 29⅛.

The balance of the list was almost entirely overlooked, the only sale being Philadelphia Bank at 161.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, N..ls. 100½	1 sh Penna RR... 57¾
$1000 do.........100½	23 do......ls. 57⅝
$2000 Leh V R n bds cp.ls. 95	6 sh Minehill R... 52⅞
	100 sh Read R..s10. 53⅛
$2000 O C & A R bds 80¾	200 sh Ph & E R.ls. 29⅛
3 sh Phila Bk.....161	3 sh Cam & Am R.119

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	...........111⅝	11·10 A. M.	...........111⅝
10·09 "	...........111¾	11·15 "	...........111¾
11·10 "	...........111⅝	11·20 "	...........111⅝
10·15 "	...........111⅝	11·30 "	...........111¾
10·20 "	...........111⅝	12·00 M.	...........111⅝
11·07 "	...........111⅝	12·10 P. M.	...........111⅝

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅝@111⅞; do., 1864, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, 111⅝@112; do. do., July, 113⅞@114⅛; do. do., 1867, 114@114¼; do. 1868, 114@114¼; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Pacifics, 113¾@114. Gold, 111⅝.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The report of the conference committee on the Currency bill was rejected this afternoon by an emphatic vote of the House, which is no more than was expected by those who knew that the Western members and many of their Eastern brethren are unalterably opposed to contraction in any form. The Washington telegram further says that a new conference committee has been appointed. The question naturally suggests itself, Are the new committee to act upon the virtual wishes of the House as manifested in the rejection of the Contraction bill and go to the other extreme by reporting one of inflation? The defeated bill originated in the Senate. Should the new one to be prepared by the House committee propose expansion it would meet with little favor at the hands of the Senate, and for this reason the currency question will go by the board for the present session. The whole country will then rejoice that the antagonistic position of the two branches of Congress on the question of the finances has prevented them from tinkering with the currency. Last winter the Funding bill hung like a pall over commercial circles. It is time that the depression in trade resulting from the agitation of this currency question was for ever dissipated.

"Except during a brief interval in the afternoon, when the vote was being taken on the Currency bill and when there was some uneasiness lest it might accidentally go through (Wall street being very suspicious as to what the speculators in Congress might do), gold was steady and strong. At the period referred to a large sale occurred on Canadian account, the proceeds to be reinvested in five-twenties, and the price declined from 111⅝ to 111⅜. The average price of the day, however, was 111½. The stronger tone of the market was due to advanced quotations for foreign exchange, which in turn is firm in consequence of the light supply of commercial bills on the market, and also by reason of an expectation, not deeply founded, however, that the activity in money in London reported to-day will suggest, if it does not occasion, an advance in the discount rate when the Bank of England directors meet to-morrow morning. These facts must account for the sudden strength which the market shows, despite the continued disbursement of coin interest at the Sub-Treasury, where $1,280,913 gold was paid out to-day, making a total, thus far, of $3,687,939.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, June 30.—Bark—Sales of 100 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

Seeds—In Cloverseed and Timothy no sales were reported. Flaxseed is scarce and in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

The Flour market is quiet, and prices are not so firm. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, in lots, at $5·25 for superfine; $5·25@5·50 for extras; $5·75@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $6·25@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·26@7 for Ohio do. do.; and $7·50@9 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being confined to prime lots for the supply of local millers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·48. Rye may be quoted at $1 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change; sales of yellow at $1·08@1·10; Western do. at $1·08; and Western mixed at $1·03@1·05. Oats are dull; sales of 6000 bushels at 60c., and light at 65c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Whisky dull but steady. We quote Western ironbound at $1·03.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

FORTRESS MONROE, June 30—1 P.M.—Arrived, bark Fordar, from Rio, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Templar, from Rio.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............JUNE 30

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.........80 | 11 A. M.......87 | 2 P. M........92

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

St'r Tacony, Nichols, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenny, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Canina, Coombs, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Empire, Hunter, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.
Schr Cohassett, Gibbs, from Fall River.
Schr Wake, Gandy, from Bristol R. I.
Schr Morning Light, Simmons, fm Rappahannock.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, 5 days from Boston, with ice to City Ice Co.
Schr Anna and Emma, Scull, from Great Egg Harbor.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, from Kennebec, with ice to Johnson & Co.
Schr S. A. Boice, Yates, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr Transit, Rockett, from Boston.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, from Boston.
Schr Alexander Young, Young, from Boston.
Schr William Wallace, Scull, from Boston.
Schr C. J. Watson, Adams, from Nantucket.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 30.—No boats this morning. Leakage in the canal; expect it to be repaired to-day.

MEMORANDA.

Br. steamship Minnesota, Whineray, for Liverpool, and steamship Rapidan, for Havana, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Bark Linda, Fleming, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs A. E. Safford, Howell, from Boston for Philadelphia; Reading RR. No. 49, Little, from Norwich for do.; Lizzie, Sherman, from Horton's Point for do.; Pennsylvania, hence for Bridgeport; and J. Truman, Gibbs, hence for New Bedford, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schr Angelina A. Van Cleaf, Castner, from New Haven for Philadelphia, arr. at N. York yesterday.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

LEARNED LADIES.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

This being the annual saeson of University jubilees, it would be impossible not to notice the space which young women now claim in the reports of those highly interesting celebrations. A great many girls, we observe, in different parts of the land, are receiving the degree of A. M., which, for obvious reasons, in their case, seems to have been substituted for the Baccalaureate. It is utterly impossible to call a fresh, blooming, and beautiful demoiselle a "Bachelor of Arts," for the most enthusiastic tea-drinker of the Sorosis must see the solecism of such an addition. Neither, as we understand it, is the feminine "A. M." to be regarded as an initial expression of "Artium Magister," for that would be equally improper. It signifies, as we are told, "Mistress of Arts," and means about as much when it is given to women as when it is given to men—which is very little indeed. We have always felt that this Master's degree was about the absurdest legacy sent down to us from the scholastic ages. We are tempted, about this time annually, to enquire:—"Master of Arts! What Arts? All of them? Painting? Poetry? Sculpture? Architecture? Law? Physic? Theology? Civil Engineering? The Useful? The Mechanical? The Liberal? The Polite? The Arts of War or the Arts of Peace? Alas! the cabalistic letters give us no information upon those points respecting the fortunate individuals who have been decorated. A student takes his "A. B.," and goes immediately into the cod-fish or cotton business. Three years after he boldly approaches his Alma Mater with the requisite fees in his hand, and demands of her a Master's diploma. The complying dame hastens to grant his request; and he marches proudly away, to the music of a brass band, bearing the attesting skin neatly tied up with bonny blue ribbons.

We have looked over the programmes of several of the female commencements, and, for all that we can see, they are exactly like the programmes in the colleges devoted to the other kind of young human beings. These graduating girls, equally with the boys, develop a propensity to select ambitious subjects, and what is reported of the exercise shows the same queer aping of profound wisdom and the same suspicion on the part of the writers, that the reading of their performances subjects the world to some danger of a premature conflagration. Here, for instance (in a Chicago newspaper), we had an account of the commencement of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston. Everything was according to the orthodox pattern, including a "Salutatory" (in the Roman tongue), "Music by the Band," and "The Valedictory." The reporter is kind enough to give his opinion of the performances, as reporters are sure to do upon such occasions. Of the "Salutatorianess" it is observed that "her motions were extremely graceful." The next address was well digested, and had a vein of humanity running through it." The third "went on a little too fast." In the fourth, "Homer, Cicero, Demosthenes, and several other well-known gentlemen now dead, were complimented." The fifth "was historical, geological, astronomical, romantic, high-flown, and comprehensive." The sixth (on "Geology") was "written with a dashing and flowing pen." The seventh "regretted the unsolved condition of the problem of the Northwest passage." The valedictory followed, "bringing tears to many a bright eye," for it was (says the discriminating reporter) "couched in choice language, went straight home, and was delivered in a feeling manner." Then certain young women were made "Laureates of Arts," and certain "Mistresses of Arts," and still others "Mistresses of Science;" the alumni had the usual dinner and all was over!

We have but little to add to this account by way of comment, but we feel that we should show ourselves devoid of sympathy and wanting in gallantry if we failed to condole with the young mistresses of the N. W. University upon the extremely flippant and flabby way in which all their fine things (which no doubt cost them gallons of midnight kerosene) have been reported to the country. But reporters who are of an indolent disposition, or who are pressed for room, find a ready resource in adjectives, of which their assortment (especially of those which are complimentary) is usually (as the haberdashers say) "large and well selected." It is thought to be quite enough to inform mankind that a speaker was "eloquent," or "affecting," or "humorous," or that "his remarks were well received by a large and "appreciative audience;" and what he really did say is generally considered of but little importance. But apart from curiosity, to a fair amount of which we are willing to make confession, we think it would be interesting and instructive to know something of the effect which a quasi collegiate course of instruction has upon the minds of young women. Does it, for instance, serve to develop and strengthen the logical faculty in which most women are deficient, so that hereafter, with these Mistresses of Art at least, we may be able to hold high argument without a jumble of premises and conclusions, without perpetual begging of the question, and without that most irritating of expedients, the *argumentum ad hominem?* Unquestionably, the Female University must be a vast improvement upon the old-fashioned boarding-school, to which misses were consigned with the "two towels and a spoon" required by the rules. Under any circumstances, it is, at least in opportunity, better than the curriculum of worsted work, painting on velvet (with a very little French, music, and drawing) which was formerly pursued in young ladies' seminaries; but it is an improvement only as it is likely to affect the pursuits and tastes of a more advanced period of life. To be sure, the rule here is the same which, in common fairness, we must equally apply to institutions for young men. If a student spends four years in acquiring an elementary knowledge of the Greek language, and at once upon his graduation begins to forget the little which he knows of that noble tongue, it may perhaps be saying too much to aver that his time has been wasted; but apart from a necessary improvement of his literary taste, that will be unpleasantly near to the truth. So if a young woman who upon leaving her "university" can construe Virgil or Horace without more than an occasional reference to an English translation, gets married, has half a dozen children, and is forced to devote herself to the constantly multiplying cares of her household, it is probable that in ten years she will hardly be able to read even the simplest Latin prose. Thus the objection to spending too much time upon the classics applies with equal force both to boys and girls. It is only when there exists in the student of either sex an absolute and well-marked taste for these studies that they can be pursued with much hope of advantage. Still, the young women, who have now their colleges well endowed, and each with a respectable faculty, can no longer complain that they are debarred from what is usually called a liberal education. In this, as in many other matters, there no longer exists any reason for ancient protests and stereotyped fault-finding. For ourselves, we have always considered discussion of the equality of the sexes as a lamentable waste of time which should be precious; for the question, it appears to us, is not one of equality, but of difference. But when so much is to be decided, we must not object to experiments; and woman can no longer plead that she is cruelly and despotically cut off from Opportunity.

ENGLAND'S RULE IN IRELAND.

From the N. Y. Times.

Mr. Gladstone's Government resorts to singular expedients by way of proving the earnestness of its desire for the pacification of Ireland. The reconciliation of the Irish people to English rule was one of the purposes professed at the formation of the Ministry, whose strength in the House of Commons seemed to be a guarantee for the fulfilment of its pledges. All its performances, however, have been inconsistent and unsatisfactory. Each succeeding attempt to do justice to Ireland has been followed by measures equivalent to a confession that no real progress towards an enduring settlement had been achieved. Coercive measures have cast a shadow over measures avowedly friendly in their nature. The disestablishment of the Protestant Church was attended with the enactment of authority to "proclaim" districts, and to subject newspapers to processes and penalties not known in England since the days of Castlereagh. The discussion of the Land bill in the House of Lords proceeds simultaneously with the passage of a Felony bill through the Commons. An affectation of friendship and a stern exercise of force go on together. The Ministers who set out with a promise to give order and security to Ireland practically confess that they do not understand the causes of her trouble, or that they are unable or unwilling to apply adequate remedies. A liberal government, after months of trial, virtually acknowledges that the maintenance of its power in the disaffected isle depends upon the free use of weapons, from which even the despotisms of the present day have instinctively shrunk.

The suppression of Protestant ascendancy—for that is what disestablishment logically means—was doubtless the removal of a substantial grievance. But though it went too far to please the Anglican bishops, it did not go far enough to satisfy the Roman Catholics. The latter insist that the repudiation of Anglican pretensions in ecclesiastical matters should be followed by the restoration to the Roman Catholic Church of edifices and properties of which, in other days, it was despoiled; that the confiscations which were among the earliest evidences of England's supremacy should now be revoked. At the moment, then, that we were led to look for peace as the consequence of a great stroke of legislation, we actually witnessed unusual outbursts of popular discontent. Violent resistance to law became, in some districts, more frequent than ever, the "Nationalist" Press urging with increased vehemence the futility of all attempts at compromise. Then came the enactment of fresh coercive measures, which stand upon the statute-book a melancholy commentary on Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy.

The pending Land bill promises to be not one whit more effectual. Judged by old-fashioned notions of landlords' rights, some of its provisions are radical enough. It asserts a right of interference which the landowners of England and Scotland cannot view with unconcern. But what to them would savor of agrarianism, only half meets the exigencies of the case in Ireland. The old, undying feeling of the conquered towards the conqueror complicates a question otherwise not difficult of solution. The tillers of Irish soil have no faith in the intentions of their "alien" lord. The sense of a common interest, and the presence of kindly feelings, which make possible harmonious relations between the owners and cultivators of the land in the other parts of the British islands, exist only to a very limited extent in Ireland. The result is, that ere the Land bill becomes law its failure as a measure of pacification appears to be assured. The Irish journals are analyzing its provisions, and demonstrating their insufficiency as means of averting the cruelty and wrong-doing which have rendered Irish evictions infamous throughout the world. Again, therefore, the spectacle is presented of the passage of a measure purporting to be for the removal of injustice, and designed by its authors as an indication of England's good will, but which is so manifest a failure that a new Felony bill must be contrived to make England's authority secure.

The good intentions of the British Government towards Ireland we cannot doubt. It has dared much and done much to prove the genuineness of its desire to remove chronic evils and mitigate chronic discontent. And yet there is no abatement of the popular aversion to English rule. "Where there is smoke there is fire" is a maxim as applicable to Fenianism to-day as to Chartism thirty years ago; and it is to confront Fenianism that felony bills are concocted and troubled districts "proclaimed." The revival of the repeal movement, which has slumbered since the death of O'Connell, is another sign of the popular fever to which imperial sedatives are in vain applied. More significant still is the recurring expression of a conviction on the part of the men who are neither Fenians nor Repealers, that to Ireland must be conceded control over its own local concerns, leaving the Imperial representation possessed under the act of Union exclusively applicable to Imperial affairs. Whatever shape the final settlement may assume, this now seems certain—there can be no effective legislation for Irish grievances which does not recognize the means by which the Union was consummated as the crowning grievance of all. The organic relations of Great Britain and Ireland need revision and amendment as conditions precedent of peace.

If England will act as frankly and as boldly toward Ireland as Austria has acted toward Hungary, Mr. Gladstone will realize the happy results which, under his present policy, remain beyond his reach. The task to which Count Beust has addressed himself, with no ordinary success, is identical in its nature with that which baffles the British Minister. There may be differences of opinion as to some of the results which have rewarded the exertions of Count Beust, but there is none in regard to the fact that under his administration the Hungarian difficulty has dwindled down, and that solid progress has been made in the work of organizing and consolidating the Austrian-Hungarian empire. That is the lesson which English statesmen may advantageously study. Their greatest hindrance is an unwillingness to measure Irish grievances and Irish discontent by other than English ideas. Let them allow Ireland to be the interpreter of her own wants, and the true union will, for the first time, begin.

THE REVISION OF THE BIBLE.

From the London Standard.

Mr. Buxton hardly mended his case for transferring the revision of the Scriptures to a royal commission by changing the terms of his motion so as to invite the co-operation of the Government of the United States. Originally he called upon the House of Commons to affirm that "it is desirable the work should be placed in the hands of a royal commission, instead of being left to a committee of convocation," but upon further consideration he omitted all reference to convocation, and simply moved for an address praying the sovereign "to invite the President of the United States to concur with her Majesty in appointing commissioners to revise the authorized version of the Scriptures." Now it is a debatable question whether the work of revision should be left to a committee appointed by convocation; but, as the Premier and Mr. Beresford Hope pointed out last night, there can be very little doubt as to the inadmissibility of Mr. Buxton's second proposition. It is, of course, highly desirable that we should, if possible, produce such a version as may be acceptable to the thirty odd millions of English-speaking people on the other side of the Atlantic, but if this is only to be secured by the co-operation of American divines there are obvious difficulties in the way. Biblical scholars are *few and far between in America*, and it unfortunately happens, from their position in the religious world, that the three or our whose services might be acceptable would by no means contribute to render the new version popular among their countrymen. Moreover, there is a fundamental hindrance to the proposed joint action of the President of the United States, seeing that the Constitution expressly and designedly bars the chief magistrate and his colleagues from identifying themselves in their public capacity with any distinctively religious movement. As Mr. Hope reminds us, the influence of Jefferson was successfully exerted to exclude any reference to the existence of a Supreme Being or any official recognition of Christianity. Even if this obstacle could be removed, it would not be wise to overlook the dangerous influence which the large and flourishing Roman Catholic community would exercise in the composition of the American contingent. The sects are at war, but the Roman Catholics are a powerful and united body, and their efforts would be directed, not so much to improve the Protestant version as to bring it into harmony with the Romish version. It is obvious, however, that Mr. Buxton's proposition to enlist American co-operation was an afterthought, and that his main object is to take the question out of the hands of convocation as the representation of the Established Church. The member for East Surrey asserts with perfect truth that the authorized version is the property not of any particular Church or sect, but of the nation at large, and, as a corollary, that no one Church or sect is entitled to monopolize the work of revising it. But we are not aware that either convocation or the Church have set up any claim of this kind. Perhaps, as the largest and most influential Christian body in the empire, the Church of England had a right, and was in some measure bound, to take the initiative; but no one who examines the constitution of the proposed committee and remembers that the most eminent Biblical scholars, totally irrespective of Church or creed, were invited to share in its labors, can doubt that convocation approached the work in the largest and most enlightened spirit. We can understand and sympathize with the protest of churchmen like Messrs. Henley and Newdegate, who shrink from tampering with the authorized version. We think their fears are exaggerated and that they overrate the danger of making the text of the Bible a subject of "free handling;" but they at least take up an intelligent ground of objection. But we cannot understand why the Church of England is to be debarred from playing a prominent part in a work in which she is so vitally interested and in which the scholarship of her clergy entitles her to take the lead. Mr. Percy Wyndham considers that ecclesiastics are unfitted by their professional habits for the work of Biblical revision; but is not this equivalent to saying that experts are specially disqualified, or that an architect is the last person to be consulted about a design for a house, or a railway engineer about a tunnel or a viaduct? It is easy to sneer at convocation as Mr. Buxton does. It is a venerable, but, thanks to State tyranny, an almost impotent body, and it is simply absurd to speak of it as given to "usurpation." Possibly it might become very tyrannical and despotic if it had the chance; but, considering how it is fettered and gagged at present, it would be as reasonable to charge a man bound hand and foot with abusing his liberty. All that convocation has done in this instance is to take the initiative in giving effect to the almost universal demand for a revision of the Scriptures. It has nominated a committee to undertake the work, which comprises, in addition to an impartial selection from the most learned divines of the Church, all the most eminent Biblical scholars among the Nonconformist bodies who could be induced to co-operate. No one can doubt the *bona fides* with which the committee has been chosen, and we question whether Dissenters will not be disposed to applaud rather than condemn the zeal which prompted convocation on behalf of the Church in taking initiative. We do not hesitate to say that under no other auspices would the labors of any body of revisers have had a chance of finding a general acceptance. Mr. Buxton contends that the work ought to be undertaken by the State; and Mr. Gladstone and his supporters appear to have at once perceived the awkward anachronism which would result if a liberal government were to assume the supervision of a purely religious enterprise just at the time when it is the policy of the liberal party to break down every tie which links the State with religion. Of course Mr. Gladstone did not justify his opposition to the motion upon grounds like these. He declared that the Government were decidedly opposed, as a matter of principle, to placing such a work as the revision of the Scriptures in the hands of any civil or public body. He admitted it was highly necessary that the revision should be proceeded with, but professed himself persuaded that it could not be usefully undertaken by the State, and that it was undesirable that any version should be produced under circumstances which would warrant the impression that it was imposed upon the country by authority. The present version, it is well to remember, was the fruit of long-protracted labors, and was not adopted as the authorized version until it had been stamped by the acceptance of a whole century. Reminding the House that the motion, if carried, would compel the Government to ask for a very considerable sum of money, the Premier insisted that it would be best to leave the matter in the hands of those who were properly interested in it, and for his own part he was not disposed to censure convocation for undertaking, at its own cost, and on its sole responsibility, the conduct of a great work of public usefulness. Mr. Buxton was fain to withdraw his motion.

DEPRECIATION OF DICKENS.

From the N. Y. World.

Of all disagreeable ways of saying disagreeable things, commend us to the way of saying them as things that one would not say on any account, and shifting the responsibility of their utterance upon some imaginary and scandalous third person, whom one avails one self of the occasion mildly to rebuke. As thus:—"The late so-and-so was a person whose estimable social qualities endeared him to a large circle of friends. It may perhaps be said by the censorious that the development of these very social qualities led to occasional manifestations of dissolute conduct abroad and domestic violence which estranged the fond heart of a once devoted and trusting wife and blasted the prospects of his unfortunate children, but far be it from us to revive these unpleasant reminiscences at such a time. We prefer to remember only his better traits." The advantage of such a course is that it affords ready recourse to the excuse of the street boy when collared for throwing injurious snow-balls—"Please, sir, it wasn't me; it was the other fellers as throwed it."

Of this sort, in a marked degree, is the eulogistico-depreciatory style very commonly adopted by pulpit orators and by the religious press; and nowhere has it been more prominently displayed than in the case of the late Charles Dickens. We have had praises of his morality sandwiched between hinted doubts of his Christianity; admiration of his genius and the philanthropic use he made of it in the alternate paragraphs with godly innuendoes of his want of reverence to the "cloth;" and now the secular side of his character is attacked in an impersonally personal sort of way, and even his literary ability apologetically decried. "The genius of Dickens was not kingly; he was a king's jester," says the *Independent*, writing of him who, more than any other author of our time, guided his pen to a right royal, earnest purpose. Nor did he "invent the characters which he drew." As a matter of course, however, "this is not said to his disparagement." But—alas that dreadful harbinger of further onslaught:—

> But his pencil took wild freaks till its liberty became license. If he found a character, he made a caricature of it. If he discovered a situation, he made a travesty of it. Deficient in plot, loose in style, frivolous in details, Carlyleish in expression—all these criticisms may be justly urged against certain parts of his many books. But who cares to pick these flaws in Dickens at any time, and least of all the near hour of his funeral?

Who, indeed? Surely not the *Independent*, which would not for worlds "emphasize the fact" that he "was not a daring thinker;" that "his mind was not cast in an heroic mould;" that "he was never quickened by that fine instinct for popular liberty which, in a land of kingcraft, ought to have made him a democrat, a radical, an iconoclast." No, the *Independent* would "do him no injustice" of that sort, but "contents" itself "with what he was—a lover of his kind; a friend of the friendless; a champion of the poor, the degraded, the outcast, the forlorn;" whose "career was a prolonged beneficence to his fellow-beings." Let you and us, dear reader, thank our stupid stars that in our appreciation of the latter qualities we were not profoundly critical enough to discover that their possessor could be a mere jester and caricaturist of unheroic mind, and devoid of the fine instinct which inspires in conoclasm and radicalism.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
Treasurer.
5 4 60t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten milllion dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
26 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 33 BROADWAY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,
Jabez M. Tipton,
G. F. Myers,
Henry Adler,
Lewis Scarce,
Samuel B. Pingrey,
Martin Hart,
William Douglas,
William Chamberlin,
Daniel K. Colby,
Walter Smith,
Samuel B. Wilcox,
William F. Willis,
Henry Lovell,
John Dockendorff,
David Lozen,
J. H. Keller,
William Davis,
William Ferry,
Charles Nodine,
A. S. Young,
Sanford Crocks,
James J. Nichols,
Charles Brown,
Absalom Cryers,
John Baker,
William Roberts,
E. S. Wilson,
G. W. Hopkins & Son,
L. B. Dresser,
William Rafferty,
J. H. Painter,
M. Barnes,
R. J. Black,
R. Blair,
Mark Ferrill,
John Anderson,
John W. Walden,
William Scribner,
William Callahan,
John B. Jones,
John H. Anxes,
A. H. Whitner.
6 27 t

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
8 22lm Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
6 29 1m Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, No. 417 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25 1870.

NOTICE.—The Loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company who have not yet signed the agreement for the extension of their loans—requisite as a preliminary to the execution of the proposed lease of this company's works to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company—are respectfully requested to call at this office and sign such agreement at their earliest convenience.

By order of the Managers.
6 25 6t F. FRALEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'

Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,

and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17 No. 711 N. NINTH Street above Coates.

INSTRUCTION.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 16. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

6 15 wfm 6m L. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board),

First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$95

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27½ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelph

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR
NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
228 PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thursday, June —, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on —— June

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 2, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 2.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Saturday, July 2, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1½ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch.

Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent., effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.
WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 28, 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 2, 8 A. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	[illegible]
To London	105	To London	[illegible]
To Paris	115	To Paris	[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	[illegible]
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4½

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
64 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11½

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Dennis Keen was thrown from his horse on Thompson street, below Ninth, and had a leg broken. He was removed to his home in Perth street, above Thompson.

—The bids for the erection of a number of public school-houses will be opened on next Tuesday by the committee of school controllers, and the contracts will be then awarded.

—Colonel Samuel W. Taylor, late of Major-General Hooker's staff, died in this city yesterday, and will be buried from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 1803 North street, to-morrow.

—Last evening there was a large attendance of spectators at the semi-annual commencement of the Polytechnic College, which took place at the Academy of Music.

Hon. J. P. Verree conferred the degrees upon the graduates, and George W. Biddle and Samuel H. Perkins delivered the addresses.

School of Mines—Ellis Clark, Jr., Montgomery county; John C. Long, Cumberland county; Richard H. Sanders, Philadelphia.

School of Agriculture—Clarence K. Binder, Philadelphia.

Mechanical Engineering—Samuel Coates, William H. McCallum, and Henry T. Townsend, Philadelphia.

Chemistry—Alfred Tucker, Philadelphia.

Civil Engineering—R. Lopez Baird, Philadelphia; J. W. Beecher, Camden, N. J.; P. Frank Brendlinger, Montgomery county; Edward L. Crissman, Chester county; Owen B. Colton, Philadelphia; Camille S. D'Invilliers, Germantown; John C. Fortiner, Camden, N. J.; Francis A. Gaskill, Philadelphia; Emilio Giro, Santiago de Cuba; Stacy C. Opkyke, Camden, N. J.; W. W. Sites, Philadelphia; Edward B. Taylor, N. J.; Jonathan Wainwright, Philadelphia.

Master of Mining and Engineering—Joseph Hunt, Hellertown.

Master of Mechanical Engineering—Theo. Hunt, Catasauqua.

Master of Civil Engineering—Henry T. Kendall, Reading.

—Miss Wilhemina Long, Principal of the Norristown Grammar School, fell from the third story while opening a window, and received, it is feared, fatal injuries.

THE FIREMEN.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN TOWN TO-DAY.

The following is the programme of the parade this afternoon on the occasion of the reception of the New Orleans firemen:—

First Division.—Marshal—Alexander W. Grant, Hibernia Fire Company. Aids—H. T. Deal, Resolution Hose Company; T. H. Kelly, Vigilant Fire Company; Hibernia Fire Company, Philadelphia Hose Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Vigilant Fire Company, Resolution Hose Company, Humane Hose Company.

Second Division.—Marshal—R. T. Gill, Hope Hose Company. Aids—E. B. Woodruff, Assistance Fire Company; J. Patterson, Delaware Fire Company. Delaware Fire Company, Perseverance Hose Company, Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, Washington (of Germantown), Hope Hose Company, Reliance Fire Company, Washington Hose Company, Assistance Fire Company.

Third Division.—Marshal—James Buckley, Fame Hose Company. Aids—J. R. Gummere, Friendship Fire Company; John F. Mooney, Columbia Fire Company. Washington Fire Company, Fame Hose Company, Friendship Fire Company, United States Hose Company, Columbia Fire Company, Northern Liberty Hose Company.

Special Division.—Marshal—J. M. Englehart, Neptune Hose Company. Aids—A. T. McDowell, Washington (of Germantown); G. F. Smith, Humane Hose Company. Reception Committee and Committee of Arrangements. Mechanic Fire Company, Mechanic Fire Company of New Orleans, Neptune Hose Company, Hope Hook and Ladder Company of New Orleans.

Fourth Division. — Marshal — Robert J. Lynch, Philadelphia Fire Company. Aids—Albert List, Marion Hose Company; William Bain, Schuylkill Hose Company. Philadelphia Fire Company, Pennsylvania Hose Company, Weccacoe Fire Company, Marion Hose Company, Good Will Fire Company, Schuylkill Hose Company.

Fifth Division.—Marshal—Albert Lawrence, Fairmount Fire Company. Aids—J. S. Boyd, South Penn Hose Company; Harrison McManus, Good Intent Fire Company. Good Intent Fire Company, Good Will Hose Company, Good Intent (of Roxborough), Kensington Hose Company, Fairmount Fire Company, Spring Garden Hose Company, South Penn Hose Company.

Sixth Division.—Marshal—John H. Flemming, Independence Fire Company. Aids—William Flemming, Tivoli Hose Company; Robert Morrell, Southwark Fire Company. Southwark Fire Company, Ringgold Hose Company, Independence Fire Company, Tivoli Hose Company, Spring Garden Fire Company, Lincoln Hose Company, Kingsessing Fire Company.

The following is the route:—The line will form on Market, right resting on Thirty-ninth; down Market to Thirtieth, Thirtieth to Chesnut, Chesnut to Broad, Broad to Spruce, Spruce to Fifth, Fifth to Arch, Arch to Twelfth, Twelfth to Coates, Coates to Broad, countermarch on Broad street, thence down Broad to Brown, thence to Ridge avenue, thence to Broad, thence to Green, Green to Tenth, Tenth to Race, Race to Crown, Crown to house of Neptune Hose Company, and there dismiss.

The following are the names of the visitors:

"Mechanic, No. 6.—Runners—Robert E. Diamond, James Bulger, P. H. Walters, C. Hogan, J. Miller, T. Baldwin, P. Gallager, J. Leonard, William Plunkett, J. Bannon, M. Fogarty, J. Dwyer, E. L. McKeone, Tom. Devaroux, Wm. Johnson, T. Lynch, James Crafort, John Farnan, D. Shay, P. Gaffney, J. Finnegan, William Bevans, M. Leonard, F. Young, T. Selby, J. Fogerty, B. Clann, T. McCormick, C. McMahon.

"Officers—Robert E. Diamond, foreman; William Johnson, first assistant; Thomas Lynch, second assistant; P. C. Gaffney, steward.

"Participants—A. Graush, second assistant, Mississippi, No. 2; P. Lahey, Philadelphia, No. 14; H. Fuchs, James Murray, foreman, Perseverance, No. 13; William H. Kilpatrick; John T. Condon, first assistant engineer; Daniel Hurley.

"Hope, No. 3.—Runners—Charles Young, P. Swan, P. Connelly, M. Cunningham, G. Schneider, G. Mass, A. Lynch, D. Bazonie, L. Batton, T. White, M. Donnelly, Henry Larsen, Charles Holm, J. B. Faget, V. Bula, M. Kennedy, J. Delany, William Simpson, W. King, P. Masset, W. Welsh, G. Angel, W. Swan.

"Officers—W. Swan, foreman; W. King, first assistant; G. Angel, second assistant.

"Participants—M. O. Tracy, Lewis Shair, M. Lynch, J. J. Healey, J. Huth, R. Brewster, foreman Creole, No. 9; C. Volz, foreman Orleans, No. 21; Marmon Dassor, M. Carroll, Lewis Seither, T. Tague, P. Hays, N. A. Llanbias, John Grayer, foreman of Phoenix, No. 8; James Ginehart, James Dillon."

It is confidently expected that the display will be unusually extensive and magnificent. The line will move from Thirty-ninth and Market streets promptly at 4 o'clock. There will be forty companies in line. It is expected that the guests—Mechanic Steam Fire Engine Company, and Hope Hook and Ladder Company, of New Orleans—will arrive at West Philadelphia shortly after 3 o'clock. It is understood that the first-named organization is the champion of the South, and will engage in several friendly trials of power and skill with different Philadelphia steam fire engine companies.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 111⅜.

—The oil fire at Pittsburg was still burning yesterday.

—San Francisco thinks that Prince Pierre Bonaparte is in the city *en route* for Tahiti.

—Four miners were killed at Gold Hill, Nevada, on Tuesday, by the falling in of a mining cave.

—A very violent storm in the northeastern part of Alleghany county yesterday destroyed whole fields of corn.

—In Southern Illinois the wheat harvest is about completed, and the crop is the best obtained for many years.

—The Virginia House of Delegates has voted that there shall be in that State separate schools for the two races.

—Hon. John Lynch has been renominated for Congress from Maine, Jasper Packard from Indiana, and William Smyth from Iowa.

—A magnificent flag, made in California of silk produced in that State, for presentation to Congress, was exhibited in the Capitol yesterday.

—Apprehending the defeat of the San Domingo treaty, its friends will strive to secure its annexation by joint resolution, as in the case of Texas.

—Hon. William F. Frye has been nominated as Republican candidate for Congress from Maine, the name of the present representative, S. P. Morrill, being withdrawn.

—The inquest into the recent explosion at Worcester, Mass., has resulted in the censure of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company and the Oriental Powder Company for carelessness.

—In the United States Senate yesterday, after the close of our report, the Tax-tariff bill was taken up and various amendments were adopted. The paragraph reducing the duty on bituminous coal and shale to 50 cents per ton was struck out, leaving the rate as at present. Consideration of the bill was continued in evening session.

In the House the Currency bill was discussed, and the conference report rejected—yeas 53, nays 132—and another conference was ordered. The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill were reported.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Czar has promised to protect Protestants in Lithuania from persecution.

—An extensive carpet manufactory in France has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of a million dollars, and throwing eight hundred men out of employment.

—Napoleon, Prim, and Serrano are said to have acquiesced in Isabella's abdication, on condition that no prince of the house of Orleans should succeed to the throne.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.......... 4·29 MOON SETS.......... 9·05
SUN SETS.......... 7·35 HIGH WATER.......... 2·51

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
THOMAS C. HAND,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v B.	June 14
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	June 15
Bremen	Bremen	New York	June 16
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via H.	June 18
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	June 21
Batavia	Liverpool	New York v. B.	June 21
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v. H.	June 21
Main	Southampton	New York	June 21
W'n Metropolis	Bremen	New York	June 22
Holland	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	June 22
FOR EUROPE.			
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 30
Hansa	New York	Bremen	June 30
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Paraguay	New York	London	July 2
Donau	New York	Bremen	July 2
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	July 2
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	July 2
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	July 6
New York	New York	Bremen	July 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 9
Periere	New York	Havre	July 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 30
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	July 1
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	July 2
Cuba	Baltimore	Havana via K.W.	July 2
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	July 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Com. Adams, Temple, Norfolk, C. Haslam & Co.
Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
St'r Anthracite, Green, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig George E. Prescott, Buckminster, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Brig B. F. Nash, Ray, Salem, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Little Wells, Wells, Boston, do.
Schr Eva Bell, Barrett, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Minnesota, Phinney, Boston, do.
Schr L. Thompson, Young, Providence, do.
Schr S. J. Bright, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Wells, Borton, do.
Schr West Dennis, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr Lucy, Mahlman, Eastport, Souder & Adams.
Schr Addie M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Fritzinger, Boston, D. Cooper.
Schr Western Star, Crowell, Boston, do.
Schr C. R. Murney, Murney, Washington via Havre-de-Grace, do.
Schr Mary H. Frances, McAndrews, Richmond via Havre-de-Grace, do.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, Portsmouth, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Canina, Coombs, 7 days from Bangor, with lumber to Benton & Bro.—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Seguin, McCall, 8 days from Jacksonville, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Eliza S. Potter, Potter, 8 days from Charleston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Onkihi, Bryant, 5 days from Choptank River, with railroad ties to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbins, fm Boston, with mdse.

BELOW.

Brig Scotland, Cook, from Cardenas.
Brig Kodiac, from Sagua.
Brig Emily, Brown, from Pensacola.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 29.—Six barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

A. J. Taylor, with iron ore, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 29.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

D. W. C. Stephens, Charles French, Betsy Baker, William Norman, Charles, Estella, Moonlight Rover, Sarah Ann, Sunshine, Twilight, Otranto, G. R. Burritt, and St. James, all with coal for N. York. L.S.C.

(By Telegraph.)

LEWES, Del., June 29 ... M.—Went to sea yesterday, bark Atlanta.

A ship, herm. brig, and schooner are passing in and a brig going out.

The first boat of the line of steamers for New York came in at 9 A. M.

Wind N. N. E. Thermometer, 90.

P. M.—Passed in to-day, ship Virginia, from Liverpool; brigs H. Houston, from Caibarien; J. Bickmore, from Cardenas.

Passed out, brig St. Peter.

Anchored in the roads, a bark from above. At the pier, steamer Washington, from New York. The America is outside.

Wind S. W. Thermometer, 90.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Gold Hunter, Freeman, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, passed Queenstown 18th inst.

Steamer Allemania, from Hamburg and Havre, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer New York, Nordenholt, from Bremen, at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Sidonian, Mackey, cleared at New York yesterday for Glasgow, etc.

Steamer San Salvador, from New York, arrived at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Ashland, Crowell, cleared at New York yesterday for Charleston.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 27th inst.

Steamer Ocean Queen, Connor, from New York 22d inst. for Aspinwall, was passed 25th inst., 10 P. M., lat. 28 05, long. 74 20.

Steamer Yazoo, Catharine, hence, at Southwest Pass 22d inst.

Steamer New York, Jones, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 28th inst.

Steamtugs General Poe, Nash, hence, for Mobile, and Commodore Fenton, hence, for Key West cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst.

Bark Linda, Fleming, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Bark Antilla, Hare, for Philadelphia, at Cork 16th instant.

Brig Albert Howell, Atherton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 18th inst.

Brig Circassian, from Cardenas for Philadelphia, was spoken 21st inst., 25 miles E. by S. of Hatteras.

Schr Sonora, hence, arr. at Savannah yesterday.

Schr C. E. Elmer, Corson, hence, at Mobile 24th instant.

Schr Ethan Allen, from Kennebec for Philadelphia, was spoken 26th inst., 40 miles S. S. E. of Barnegat.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 27th inst.

Schr Pedro A. Grau, Lake, hence, at Norwich 25th instant.

Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 26th inst.

Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, cleared at Boston 27th inst. for Richmond, Me., to load for Philadelphia.

Schr July Fourth, Cobb, hence, at Bangor 25th inst.

Schr David Faust, Lord, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bucksport 25th inst.

Schr Planter, Horton, hence, at Lanesville 16th instant.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, cleared at Boston 27th inst. for Quincey, Mass., to load for Philada.

Schr Minnie Repplier, Wheats, from Boston, at Baltimore 28th inst.

Schr Abbot Devereux, Rich, hence for New Orleans, at Pass a l'Outre 23d inst.

Schr Oriole, Staples, hence, at Portland 27th inst.

Schrs Sylvan, Young, hence for Boston; D. Talbot, Amsbury, hence for Bath; Niagara, Townsend, from Boston for Philadelphia; John Cadwalader, Steelman, from Newmarket, N. H., for do.; L. Sturtevant, Cruse, from Nantucket for do., at Holmes' Hole 25th inst. Sailed, schrs John Cadwalader, L. Sturtevant, and others.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Willard P. Phillips, of Philadelphia, lying in the slip opposite Tucker, Swan & Co.'s premises, Providence, was badly damaged by the fire on Monday. She lost every spar except main boom gaff, and all of her rigging and sails except mainsail. Her deck and bulwarks on the port bow are badly burned, and the total damage will not be less than $2000. She was valued at $3500. She was sold on Monday to parties in Providence.

There are more American vessels now in the Thames than at any time since the war.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

We are pleased to learn from the officers of the Lorillard steamers that the buoys in Reakirt's channel have been replaced, and will be found of great benefit to vessels navigating the Delaware.

PLATED WARE.

PLATED GOODS.

REMOVAL OF A. H. ROGERS

From No. 804 Chesnut street to

No. 632 MARKET Street, First Floor,

Where we shall be happy to see our old customers of the trade. Constantly on hand Rogers Brothers' and Meridan Britannia Co.'s Plated Ware of all descriptions. [6 4 1m

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH STABLE, to rent in a healthy locality, near the Delaware River, on a gravelly shore.
Apply in person or by letter to
WILLIAM P. CRESSON,
23 6t* Claymont, Del

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN

WATCHES,

No. 608 CHESNUT Street.

MANUFACTORY, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

PATENTS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

THOMAS SIMONS,
(Successor to Henry Simons),
U. S. NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
OFFICE, No. 523 NEW MARKET STREET.
Wagons, Carts, Drays, Wheelbarrows, Timber, Wheels, etc. All work warranted.
Orders promptly attended to.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18 mth

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,400 Par.	Market value,	$1,255,270·0
	Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the

HOMESTEAD PLAN

this Company, offering the

COMBINED ADVANTAGES OF THE

Building Association

AND OF

Life Insurance.

Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,

N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President. R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director. WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [4 96m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL.......... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.. 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

OFFICE,

NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET

INSURE

BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,

From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
	JOSEPH E. SCHELL.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM T. BUTLER Secretary.
3 31

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69.	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	22,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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One pound of Crampton's Imperial Laundry Soap will make twelve quarts of handsome SOFT SOAP.

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The great Historical Harlequinade and Burlesque of
ROBINSON CRUSOE;
OR, HARLEQUIN MAN FRIDAY, OR THE KING OF THE CARRIBEE ISLANDS.
MAFFITT and BARTHOLOMEW appear with the great KIRALFY TROUPE and eighty-three other artistes.

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THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 29, and until further notice,
THE INFANT SAPPHO
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MISS LELIA ELLIS,
the successful young Prima Donna.
The most legitimate success known.
Sappho matinee Saturday, July 2, at 2. 6 29 4t

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VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 11

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Of the Finest Quality,

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the live oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer

SEMINOLE,

of 800 tons, old measurement.

Also, at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the steam tug

PRIMROSE,

of 94 tons.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money of each vessel must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 25 stuth 9t

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—One-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD,
6 13 mth9t Solicitor of the Treasury.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, JR., administrator of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
6 28stuth5t* SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION ON THE Estate of JAMES ALLDERDICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Wills of the county of Philadelphia, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same to present them without delay to
JOHN D. TAYLOR, Administrator,
6 16 th6t* No. 317 ST. JOHN Street.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY virtue of a writ of sale to me directed by the United States District Court in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, on THURSDAY, July 7, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises of CARROLL BURNS, corner of TENTH street and the Germantown Railroad,

The Apparatus of a Rectifying Establishment.
E. M. GREGORY,
6 24 th3t U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pa.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC ROW OFFICE AND JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

LAST year the Democracy of this city, when left to the exercise of their own sweet wills in nominating candidates, perpetrated such terrible scenes of disorder that a change of their rules became absolutely necessary to rescue their organization from absolute destruction. This year the reformed system went into operation, and under its refining influence the bulk of the fighting and cheating was transferred to the division elections and the ward and district conventions, leaving the county or city conventions, to which public attention is chiefly directed, comparatively peaceful and orderly bodies. Opportunities were also afforded by the new system to the shapers, wire-pullers, and rings of the party to fix up delegates and delegations to their liking; and accordingly the singular spectacle was presented of a Philadelphia Democratic city ticket being formed by other agencies than downright violence and palpable fraud. Let no man think, however, that there were no "cakes and ale" in the preliminary proceedings, for it is not fair to ignore the many skilful manipulations and bloody knock-downs which occurred at the division battle-grounds.

While the conventions were more orderly than usual, the character of the Democratic nominations was not materially improved. The only first-class nomination made by the party (that is, Theodore Cuyler for Congress) will probably be declined, and its validity is disputed. For the other offices, out of the hundreds of prominent and popular Democrats of the city not one has been put on the ticket. As a whole, it will not bear comparison with the Democratic ticket of 1867 or that of 1868, or the reconstructed Democratic ticket of 1869. There is not a candidate on their Row ticket who possesses a single attribute that is likely to win Republicans from their allegiance, and the whole affair, in being arranged to suit the local managers of the Democracy, is necessarily repulsive to all who are gifted with nobler instincts.

Out of a number of well-known Democrats, Frederick Gerker was selected as the nominee for Sheriff with a unanimity that cannot easily be accounted for on any other theory than that either a ring or corrupt motives controlled it. Deeply impressed as the Democracy may profess to be with admiration of the soldiers of the war, we should scarcely expect that they would allow their gratitude for service as a quartermaster to impel them to bestow the best nomination in their gift upon Mr. Gerker. They would be much more apt to lavish favors on one who has furnished or may hereafter furnish quartermaster's stores or commutations to the local Democratic fighters and favorites.]

The nomination for Register of Wills is an insult to the community. During the Legislative investigations last winter of the Diamond-Watt contested election case, several witnesses swore that a gang of rowdies and repeaters, supposed to be Baltimoreans, who perambulated the lower portion of the city driving peaceable citizens from the polls, and casting or attempting to cast illegal votes, were accompanied by Anthony Laws, member of the Democratic City Executive Committee, who, for this and similar service, is now honored with the Democratic nomination for a lucrative office. Philadelphians cannot commit a more serious error than to reward with their suffrages a man who has thus endeavored to destroy the purity of elections upon which the whole republican system depends.

For Clerk of the Orphans' Court, Joseph Megary, the present incumbent, was renominated, the doctrine of rotation in office being set aside in his favor on the ground that he has not enjoyed the spoils for his full official term. Two years' salary, however, would make a respectable contribution to a poor man's pocket-book, and the favor shown to Megary is probably due to a foreknowledge, on the part of the delegates, of the fine burst of eloquence he had in store for them. We regret to notice that our vigilant contemporary, the *Age*, does not publish an extended report of this magnificent speech, nor even record the fact that it was delivered. We are compelled, therefore, to fall back upon the brief abstracts which tell us that Megary announced the startling fact that he was a white man and didn't want any niggers to vote for him. The rose is red, the violet's blue, but the Democratic candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court is—white! Why did not the *Age* spread on the wings of the wind this important announcement? Did it dare to suspect that Megary was *green* in making it? Did it fear that the declaration might militate against the laudable efforts which have been made in the Fourth ward to secure negro votes for the Democratic ticket? Years ago a leading Whig of New York opposed negro suffrage on the ground that if it was established every Democratic candidate in the State would endeavor to prove that he had negro blood in his veins. But Megary, at least, proves a noble exception to this rule. His supporters, as they remember with pride his snowy complexion, will indignantly snatch from the hands of the colored voters who will presumably be anxious to vote for him in October every Megary ticket, and they will watch with pride his noble countenance as it becomes whiter than ever after the returns of the next election are received.

For Receiver of Taxes Timothy A. Sloan was nominated, after a contest sufficiently close to indicate that this convention, unlike that of the Sheriff and Register, had not been set up.

For City Commissioner Robert McBride was nominated on the seventh ballot.

The Democratic Judicial nominees are not personally objectionable. A disposition was displayed to nominate no candidate in opposition to Judge Paxson, and it would have been better for all concerned if the spirit embodied in this movement had been respected, so that the election of Judges might be removed from the domain of partisan politics. This idea, however, was too just and liberal to meet the approval of a Democratic Convention, and the best course for Republicans to pursue now is to elect all their own candidates.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

THE recall of Minister Motley from England appears to have been definitely determined upon by the President, although as yet no satisfactory reasons have been given for making a change. It is a matter of the very greatest importance that our Minister to England shall be a first-class man in every respect, and it will be difficult to find any one who fulfils all the desirable conditions to a greater extent than Mr. Motley. His appointment as Minister to the British Court was a subject for the sincerest congratulation on both sides of the Atlantic, and it will be a real misfortune if any one less worthy of the cordial respect and esteem of the English people is made his successor. The only reason we can assign for the proposed action of the President in this matter is that Mr. Motley has not pressed the settlement of the Alabama claims with as much vigor as is considered desirable. It is certainly of some consequence that the English Government should be made to understand distinctly that we do not intend to recede one inch from the position we have taken with regard to its liabilities, or to allow the subject to die out of men's minds through our neglect to agitate it. It was understood that Mr. Motley's apparent inactivity with regard to the Alabama claims was owing to the instructions he received from the State Department. If, however, his removal will be of any advantage in procuring a prompt settlement of our differences with England, by all means let him be superseded as soon as possible. It is to be hoped, however, that the English mission is not to be made a reward for political services, or a token of personal esteem on the part of the President for some faithful public servant like Secretary Fish. While we have the very highest regard for Mr. Fish, it scarcely needs argument to prove that the mission to England should be given to a younger and more energetic man, one who is up with the spirit of the age, who understands what the necessities of the nineteenth century are, and who has both physical and mental strength to push our claims with vigor. Mr. Fish has been mentioned as the probable successor of Mr. Motley, and estimable as the Secretary of State is in every way, such an appointment would not be considered at all the best that could be made.

Another rumor with regard to this matter is that the President has offered the mission to ex-Governor Morgan, of New York. Without considering him to be the best possible choice under the circumstances, he is at least better suited for the position than Mr. Fish, and if Mr. Motley must come home we would rather that Governor Morgan should be appointed to succeed him than run the risk of a worse selection being made. Governor Morgan is in the prime of life, and he has enjoyed of late years greater facilities for studying the temper and disposition of the people of the United States than either Mr. Fish or Mr. Motley. He knows exactly what the feeling is with regard to the Alabama claims, and if the administration wishes to adopt a more decided policy with regard to them, it will probably find in him a fitting instrument to impress upon the British Cabinet the necessity for a speedy settlement.

THE FINE ARTS.

Art Matters in Philadelphia.

The old Academy of Fine Arts building, with all its associations, pleasant or otherwise, is fast disappearing before the attacks of an army of Fenians, who apparently find it at once easier and more profitable to demolish the venerable edifice than to locate the Irish republic in the land of the Kanucks. Nearly the whole of the interior is torn out, and soon there will be nothing left but the main walls, and ere many months these will disappear under the gay trappings of a variety theatre, and nothing be left to tell the tale of academic glories in the days of yore, when Philadelphia was the art centre of the United States. This transformation of the old edifice, however, holds out some hope that a new academy, with all the modern improvements, will shortly arise in a more fashionable locality, and that, with a change of quarters, a new policy will be inaugurated, and the institution be brought into sympathy with modern ideas, and be made more worthy of the support of the public than ever before. Owing to a difficulty in obtaining possession of several lots that destroy the symmetry of the ground purchased for the proposed new building on Chesnut street, above Broad, it is uncertain when the work of construction will begin; but in the meantime, with a commendable regard for the welfare of the really important feature of the institution, the directors have leased the Soldiers' Home at Sixteenth and Filbert streets for the use of the students. The casts have been transferred to this place, and in a short time the day classes will be in operation under the direction of Professor Schusseles, and on the first of October the night classes will commence as usual.

Both in New York and Boston great exertions are being made to establish art museums and schools, and with the many advantages that Philadelphia possesses over both the cities named, it will not be creditable if we do not keep pace with them. The works in the possession of the Academy of Fine Arts form the best nucleus for a great art gallery in the United States, and if the proper efforts are made it will be a comparatively easy thing to establish such an art school here as neither New York nor Boston will be able to rival. It is only necessary for the Academy directors to abandon their do-nothing policy, and by a display of activity and public spirit enlist the sympathies and secure the support of all classes of our citizens in their enterprise. Now is the time to turn over a new leaf, and if the men who profess to be the special representatives of art culture in Philadelphia will endeavor to establish the Academy of Fine Arts on a proper basis, the probabilities are that the public will be found ready to respond in a most cordial manner to any appeals for assistance.

The hot weather is fast driving the artists out of town, and in a few weeks the studios will be entirely deserted. Mr. Edward Moran has already taken his departure, having accepted an invitation to spend the summer with Mr. Joseph Jefferson at his country place, in company with Mr. William Warren and a number of other congenial companions. Mr. Jefferson is reported to be an adept with the brush and pencil, and the excursion in which he and his guests propose to indulge will undoubtedly assume, by means of sketch-books and portfolios, a *quasi* artistic character at least. Moran will thus have an opportunity to study "Rip Van Winkle" as he appears upon his native hills, and next winter he may be expected to devote himself with as much assiduity to the representation of Irving's hero as Jefferson does, to the abandonment of marines altogether, unless he transforms "Rip" into a sailor, and takes the poetical license of making him take his twenty years nap in the main-top of the Flying Dutchman. There is a rumor afloat that Moran intends after his summer excursion to shake the dust of Philadelphia off his feet and to locate himself in New York in the future, where he thinks that there is more to be made both in the way of cash and reputation. This is the old story—"A prophet is not without honor," etc., and it is to be hoped that by the time the new Academy of Fine Arts building is erected and in operation, a sufficient enthusiasm on the subject of art matters will be excited to attract artists to Philadelphia, instead of driving them away.

Among the Philadelphia painters of very decided merit whose works do not always attract the attention they deserve may be mentioned Mr. Isaac L. Williams. The landscapes of this artist in certain qualities are not equalled by the performances of anybody in the country. Mr. Williams' pictures are generally in a low key, and they therefore frequently escape the notice of visitors to exhibitions and galleries filled with brightly-colored works, but, carefully examined, they will be found to better repay inspection than some performances that appear more striking at first sight. Mr. Williams excels in the rendition of the delicate pearly effects that are characteristic of some of the most poetical phases of nature. There is now in his studio a picture that combines in an eminent degree some of the most charming peculiarities of his style. It is a view in Centre county, and any one acquainted with the peculiarities of Pennsylvania scenery will recognize it as a literal and at the same time gracefully idealized representation of a certain class of scenery that for quiet beauty is unsurpassed in the world. Such a picture as this will be a perpetual refreshment to the eye and a joy forever to its possessor, and, as an illustration of the intrinsic character of its treatment, it is worthy of note that it loses nothing, in tone or quality, when placed beside a copy of Claude's brilliant but not gaudy "Landing of Cleopatra," which Mr. Williams has now upon his easel. This copy is a duplicate of a very fine reproduction of the original in the Louvre made by Mr. Williams several years ago, which was pronounced by competent judges to be as exact a reproduction as could be made. Such a picture as this is not only enjoyable by any one who has the slightest appreciation for art, but if placed where it would meet the public eye it would be a material aid in cultivating a correct taste. It is impossible in a copy, however carefully executed, to represent the exact touch of a master, but a competent artist like Mr. Williams can give the effect in a manner to satisfy the most critical, and it is not creditable to our art institutions that they have not long ago taken measures to secure collections of really fine duplicates of the masterpieces of European art.

This deficiency is now supplied, in a measure at least, by the "autotypes," which do give the touch, although they of course lack the coloring of their originals. The "autotypes" are undoubtedly destined to exert a powerful effect in the promotion of art culture, as their remarkable cheapness places them within the reach of nearly every one, and they enable the people of this country to study a multitude of works that would otherwise be absolutely inaccessible. This will readily be understood when we say that there are now to be seen at the galleries, No. 1125 Chesnut street, over 6000 subjects by the most famous artists of ancient and modern times. A large number of these are exceedingly interesting studies and sketches, while others, like the frescoes of the Sistine Chapel, are among the most important auxiliaries to art education that can be named, as they really afford facilities for critical examination and study, that the originals, from their unfavorable situation, do not. In connection with these there is also on exhibition a series of magnificent photographic views of Swiss, Italian, and other European scenery, Pompeian and other antiquities, and there is expected shortly a large collection of Egyptian subjects that will reproduce all the famous ruins and works of art remaining in that country. Some of these photographs are several feet in length, and they surpass in beauty anything of the kind that has ever been brought to the United States.

Mr. D. R. Knight, whose picture of "Jessica" attracted a great deal of attention when it was exhibited a few weeks ago in the windows of Messrs. Bailey & Co., has started another Shakespearian subject of a larger and more important character. The theme is "'Othello' relating his adventures," and the artist is endeavoring to represent "Desdemona" fascinated by the Moor and listening with greedy ears to his story, while "Othello," absorbed in his narrative, is unconscious of the interest he has excited. The picture will contain a number of figures, and will give some excellent opportunities for the introduction of rich costumes and elaborate architectural and other ornamentation.

Howard Roberts, the sculptor, has just completed in clay a couple of busts that are distinguished by that peculiar refinement that is the marked characteristic of his style. One of these is the portrait of a young lady and the other of a little girl. Both busts are full of lifelike expression, and are entitled to praise for their merits as works of art, independently of any they may possess as merely portraits.

Mr. J. A. Bailly is in Washington, busily engaged in modelling his colossal equestrian statue of General Grant to be placed in front of the Treasury building. It is gratifying to know that this commission was given to an artist of real ability, as the National Capitol is too much disfigured already with abominations perpetrated by mere pretenders and lobbyists of the Clark Mills stamp, who have for years past nearly monopolized all the art work executed under Government auspices. If we can get a number of good art schools and art museums in operation in our principal cities, it will be possible to expect an amount of cultivated public taste for the fine arts that will prevent Congress from lavishing the money of the nation upon full-grown incapables like Clark Mills, who has not the ability to learn, and upon infant phenomena like Vinnie Ream, who, whatever their native ability may be, certainly have not learned even the rudiments of art. Mr. Bailly's statue, whatever defects it may have from a critical point of view, for it is not to be expected that he will produce an absolutely unimpeachable work, will at least be of such a character that no one need be ashamed of it. This small model, however, gives promise of a really imposing statue that will be a suitable monument to the General who led the Union armies to victory, as well as a specimen of national art that no one need be ashamed of.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

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Linen Jackets and Pants,
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☞ THE GRAND MASS MEETING

of Citizens who favor the

IMPROVEMENT OF BROAD STREET

As a Thoroughfare; a Promenade for the Citizen; a Parade Ground for our gallant Military and self-sacrificing Firemen, and a general Gala Resort for the Million, to be held at

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, June 30, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the BROAD STREET IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE, and with the concurrence of the CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION and the entire approbation of a large number of public-spirited citizens. It will be addressed by a number of

PROMINENT SPEAKERS,

Invitations having been extended to Hon. William D. Kelley, Theodore Cuyler, John P. Wetherill, Charles E. Lex, Dr. Andrew Nebinger, Rev. D. March, H. M. Watts, G. W. Biddle, Edward Shippen, Rev. John Chambers, John W. Forney, Colonel William McMichael, James M. Robb, A. R. Calhoun, S. K. McCay, Colonel Peter Lyle, Lorin Blodgett, George S. Graham, Daniel Dougherty, Rev. E. W. Hutter, Colonel David Branson, William B. Howard, J. R. Lyndall, John Wanamaker, G. L. Buzby, and others.

THE CELEBRATED IRMA GLEE CLUB

Will sing previous to the Speaking, and

McCLURG'S CORNET BAND

Will also perform on the occasion.

Tickets of admission to the meeting can be had FREE OF CHARGE, this evening, at the Box office of the Academy.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

City Loans maturing July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after the first day of July next, interest ceasing from that date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.

The semi-annual interest due on City Loans July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after date.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
6 28 3t City Treasurer.

☞ PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!

Preparatory to tearing out and enlarging his rooms,
100 PIANOS,
new and old, will be sold astonishingly low for one month.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S, HAINES BROS.'
and other PIANOS
ONLY AT GOULD'S.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS
world-renowned,
ONLY AT GOULD'S. 5 5 thstu 2mrp

☞ STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASIUS,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS,
AT THE OLD WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET. [4 15tf4p

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

FINE DRESS, IMPROVED SHOULDER-SEAM
PATTERN SHIRTS,
MADE BY R. EAYRE,
ONLY, [5 4 wfm4m8p
58 N. SIXTH St., below Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION will be held at their Rooms, No. 421 WALNUT Street, on SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., to consider and take final action upon the question of accepting and approving an act of Assembly passed April 29, A. D. 1870, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Corn Exchange of Philadelphia, approved twenty-second of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three,'" confirming the By-laws adopted by the said corporation, now known by the name of the Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia.

NATHAN BROOKE, President.
WASHINGTON J. JACKSON, Secretary.
June 14, 1870. 6 21 18t

☞ A PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD AT the "MARINERS' BETHEL," FRONT Street, below Christian, on FRIDAY EVENING, July 1, 1870, to organize a Temperance Meeting on the "Washingtonian" plan. All persons favorable to such a movement are respectfully invited to attend, and hear the plans of the Society, Constitution and By-laws, etc.
6 28 4t CHARLES BENTRICK, Secretary.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office No. 417 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, June 30, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Common Coupon Bonds of this Company, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the FIRST NATIONAL BANK on presentation of the coupons for the same, numbered 35.
6 30 3t ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

☞ SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY, Office, No. 417 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 30, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Susquehahana Preferred Bonds and the Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds, that the interest thereon falling due to-morrow, will be paid at the office of this Company on presentation of the Coupons for the same.
6 30 3t ROBERT D. BROWN, Treasurer.

CLOTHING.

The Pleasure of the New Clothes.

We take a pleasant sort of a pride
In going to hunt, or fish, or ride,
Or taking a summer day's repose
In the lightest and thinnest and best of clothes,
Spending with pleasure
Our summer leisure
In clothes "to measure"
FROM GREAT BROWN HALL,
They're all we're wishin'
For going a fishing';
Beyond competition
Is GREAT BROWN HALL.

Excellent variety of
Excellent styles of
Excellent Summer Clothing.

Clothing for long journeys,
Clothing for summer jaunts,
Clothing for horseback rides,
Clothing for the sea shore,
Clothing for the mountains,
Clothing for railroad pilgrimages,
Clothing for steamboat voyages,
Clothing for staying at home.

All these sorts of clothing, and every other desirable sort that ever was made, for any purposes whatsoever,

Now on Exhibition and Sale
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

$10 $10 $10
ALL-WOOL
CHEVIOT SUITS
MADE TO ORDER.
$10 $10 $10
Good Fit Guaranteed.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET.
$10 $10 $10
6 18 stuthlm4p

IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

An entire suit of Clothing (coat, pants, and vest) can be bought for $6·00 at EXCELSIOR HALL, S. E. corner SECOND and MARKET Streets, Philadelphia.

Our $6 00 Suits
Our $6 00 Suits
Our $6·00 Suits
Eclipse all others
Eclipse all others
Eclipse all others
For elegance
For elegance
For elegance
EDWARDS & LAWRENCE.
And cheapness.
And cheapness.
And cheapness.

Note.—Notwithstanding the immense business we have done this spring, we still have thousands of dollars' worth of READY-MADE CLOTHING, ranging from the above figures up to the finest fabrics, which we are selling off at REDUCED PRICES.

EDWARDS & LAWRENCE,
EXCELSIOR CLOTHING HALL.
S. E. corner SECOND and MARKET Streets,
6 30 5t Philadelphia.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment of the most approved styles for
SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
NOW IN STORE.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 1 3mrp

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO, [6 27tf
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.
6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

5000 YARDS
Crossley's Celebrated English
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS
CARPETINGS,
At $1·50 Per Yard.
BODY BRUSSELS,
$2·00, $2·25 and $2·50,
GOOD INGRAINS at $1 and upwards.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,

OIL CLOTHS,
ALL
PRICES,
FROM
50 Cents to $2·00.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 1

THE
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company

Will, until August 1 next, pay off at

Par and Accrued interest,

Any of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, due in 1873, on presentation at their Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street.

L. CHAMBERLAIN,
TREASURER.
June 23, 1870. 6 27 1m4p

REFRIGERATORS.

905 MARKET STREET.
WATER COOLERS,
Wholesale and Retail.
REFRIGERATORS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CREAM FREEZERS,
$2·00 to $30·00
WALNUT BRACKETS.
CUTLERY AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
B. A. WILDMAN & BRO.,
5 31 tuthf1mrp No. 905 MARKET Street.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.

NEW FIRMS FOR JULY, 1870.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS IN TIME FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
STATIONERY, and
PRINTING

A full assortment of BLANK BOOKS and STATIONERY always on hand.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,
No. 339 CHESNUT STREET
AND
No. 55 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
6 11 s3t tu3t th3trp PHILADELPHIA.

FIREWORKS.

FIREWORKS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HADFIELD'S PREMIUM WORKS AT FACTORY PRICES.
EXHIBITION AND SMALL WORKS!!
GEORGE W. BOYER,
No. 138 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE
6 16 13trp PHILADELPHIA.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE

The Thirty-fifth Commencement.

The Exercises of the Week—The Baccalaureate—Class-day—The Alumni—The Literary Societies—The Exercises of Commencement Day.

From Our Own Correspondent.

EASTON, Wednesday, June 29, 1870.—Commencement week at Lafayette College opened on Sunday under most auspicious circumstances.

Sunday's Exercises.

The exercises of the week began with the Baccalaureate address and sermon on Sunday morning. This was delivered in the Brainerd Church, Easton, by Professor Charles Elliott, of Chicago, to a tightly-packed audience, the thermometer indicating a temperature of about 100 degrees in the shade. At the conclusion of the sermon, President Cattell, only lately returned from an oriental tour, delivered the charge to the graduating class, the members rising and remaining standing until its close. On Sunday afternoon a religious conference was held in the chapel of the college, the topic being "The Beginning of Wisdom." In the evening a sermon was delivered before the Brainerd Evangelical Society in the First Presbyterian Church by Professor Robert Watts, D. D., of Dublin, Ireland.

The Baccalaureate.

In preaching the Baccalaureate sermon, Professor Elliott took as a text, "If any man will do his will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God, or whether I speak of myself."—John 7: 17. He referred to the early life of Christ as spent in acquainting his apostles with their duties. The Gospel they were to preach was from a source higher and greater than the doctrines taught by the most advanced schools of that age, and He and the disciples could boldly await their time. The will of God was their service, a work which each individual could acquaint himself readily with, if he should inquire into the doctrines announced. They required work and active service. The enquiring mind, if seeking after the truth of God's word, never failed in its attempts. Men who sought the doctrines of Christ with what they called an unbiased mind were generally the most prejudiced. The position strongly maintained was that the Bible contained evidences of its authenticity within itself, but in the work of studying it men allowed their faith to falter. The words of the Bible seemed like thoughts from the "Great Spirit" to the savage; it brought tears to the eyes of the poor and ignorant slave, its words were like a river's flood through which a lamb might wade, but where the lion might drown.

The Class-Day Exercises.

On Monday the college examinations were concluded. The studies left for the final day of the examination were those embraced in the Biblical course pursued during the year. At 2 P. M. the exercises of the senior-class day began. This, as the first of the really interesting performances of the week, drew together quite a crowd of visitors.

The college buildings of Lafayette are, as every one knows who has ever visited the spot, most beautiful for situation, but the situation is anything but beautiful when regarded in certain lights by visitors or dwellers in the town. Situated as they are no one knows how many thousand feet above the level of the sea, with an almost perpendicular ascent, and with a roadway unprotected from the terrible beams of an unbearable sun, the walk to them at an hour like that set for the commencement of the class-day exercises is, to say the least, not exactly such an one as a pair of lovers would chose for their mutual gratification. But such as it was there were not a few who undertook the task, and accomplished it. As the time drew near an almost continuous line streamed from the town and toiled up the steep hillside. The view from the top, when one had reached it, was certainly delightful, embracing the country between the ranges of hills, the two rivers, and the town itself, connected with the college by a line of people, many of whom were ladies, dressed—not individually but collectively—in every shade of the rainbow.

The band, Dodworth's from New York, arrived upon the scene about two o'clock, perspiring freely and making free use of every expletive known in "Vaterland" on account of the heat, the steepness of the hill, the weight of their instruments while on it, and more especially because of a scarcity of drinks. For this most inseparable accompaniment of all good German music, the seniors had most forgetfully failed to provide, except by means of some lukewarm spring water, which produced a corresponding effect on at least some portions of the music.

The platform was erected on the campus, under a grove of trees and immediately in front of the main college building. This arrangement was doubly pleasant on account of the great heat of the day. Two marshals were in attendance to show visitors to seats. Over the main roadway leading to the spot a banner of "welcome" was erected, which device, as has been well said, is very appropriate to many occasions, but it is also much in use by fire companies and other worthy organizations.

At about the time that the exercises commenced, the sky, which had before been cloudless, began to show signs of a coming storm. Distant rumblings of thunder were heard, which increased as the clouds drew nearer. It was thought advisable, however, to proceed with the programme, and the opening overture by the band was played to a running bass-drum accompaniment from the thunder cloud. As the band contained strings which sounded rather weak in the open air, and as the real instrument had been very properly left out of the number, the effect of the *extempore* drum part was rather pleasing than otherwise.

The class having taken their positions on the stage, the opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Watts, who was one of the earliest students at the college—a member of the class of '49—and now a professor in a theological seminary in Ireland.

After the prayer came the class poem, by Mr. Horace Roland.

While this able production was being read, a panic seized the lady portion of the audience, which was seated under the trees about the campus, on temporary board seats. The panic was caused by the loud thundering, though no rain had as yet fallen. A general rush was made for the college buildings, and the poet was obliged to suspend operations for a time.

After consultation, it was agreed to adjourn to the "Jenks Chemical Hall," which, though the largest hall about the buildings, was hardly able, even with great packing, to accommodate a half of those who wished to be present. The change from the cool outside air to the stifling atmosphere of the crowded room was anything but agreeable.

The storm, after long tarrying, finally came, but turned out to be a mere sprinkle, followed by immediate sunshine. When the sun reappeared the proceedings indoors were nearly completed, so that no further change of situation was made.

The reading of the poem was finished in the hall, after which came the oration—subject: "Religion and Liberty," by Mr. J. J. Hardy. The oration was followed by the class history, which was well received. The "tree oration," delivered on the occasion of the planting and dedication of a maple tree by the class, was delivered by Mr. W. S Roney, in the hall, the planting process being postponed until a future occasion.

Following the tree oration was the "presentation speech" of Mr. R. W. D. Bryan, in which every member of the class, save the speaker, was called up successively, and presented with some token expressive of his particular characteristic. The ladies' man received a thimble; the lean man a paper of "jokes," to enliven him and increase his weight; the short man a bag of "shorts;" the tutor of the class, a horn; the loafer a huge loaf of bread, etc. etc. The presentations and the accompanying remarks were received with great merriment.

The chaplain's oration was delivered by Mr. C. K. Canfield, the chaplain of the class.

Previous to the tree oration an original class song was sung to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," and at the close of the chaplain's address a parting hymn was sung. The benediction was then pronounced by President Cattell. The Master of Ceremonies for the afternoon was Mr. J. R. Youngman, who conducted throughout with the greatest ability. The class President is Mr. David J. Waller, Jr. The whole proceedings of the class day, including speeches, poems, and orations, were printed in a neat pamphlet of 130 pages, and offered at the close of the performance to those of the audience who might wish a remembrance of the occasion at the cost price of fifty cents per copy. The demand for these complete books was so great that the edition was soon very nearly exhausted, and on returning to town in the evening their purple covers were to be seen in the hand of almost every passer-by.

The exercises of the day concluded with an instrumental concert in the evening by the band, in the First Presbyterian Church. This was well attended, and passed off pleasantly, the tired visitors at the conclusion retiring early, so as to be ready for another day of the trying commencement week.

Reunions of the Literary Societies.

The exercises of Tuesday began with the reunions of the two literary societies at 9 o'clock A. M., in their respective halls. On this occasion the rooms of the rival societies were thrown open to visitors, with the exception of any who might be members of the opposing organization. The names of the two are the "Washington" and the "Franklin." The distinctive marks of the two sides were a narrow blue ribbon for the "Franks," and a white ribbon for the "Washies." At 9 o'clock precisely a most infernal gong belonging to the "F's," and a scarcely less ethereal triangle of the "W's," called for the assembling of the forces. Both rooms were quickly filled with the partisans of the societies. The oration of the "Washington" was delivered by George R. Kaercher, of Pottsville; that of the "Franklin" by Rev. J. Albert Liggett, of Rahway, N. J. After the oration of Mr. Liggett, the hall valedictory was delivered by Mr. Doty, of the graduating class. The subject of building new and complete society halls, which are greatly needed, was agitated and discussed in both societies. The present halls are very neatly furnished, but they are too small and inconvenient for the uses to which they are put. They are now on one of the higher floors of the main college building.

The Alumni Association.

A meeting of the Alumni Association was held at 2 P. M. in the "Jenks Chemical Hall." This meeting was called to order by Professor Selden J. Coffin, the young and genial adjunct professor of mathematics, to whose efforts is due in a great measure the success of the various commencement exercises. Prayer was offered by Rev. James N. Kennedy, the oldest alumnus present. Rev. William A. Jenks, of Bridesburg, was elected president for the ensuing year. An oration was made by Wm. Kennedy, of Carlisle, and a poem read by Rev. John C. Wilhelm. The Monumental Committee reported that additional subscriptions had been received and proposed to erect the monument by next commencement. The cost is to be $5000, and the height of the shaft will be 41 feet. A grant of four cannon for the supports is expected from Congress.

The following officers of the association were elected for the ensuing year:—

President, Rev. William A. Jenks, of Bridesburg; Vice-President, Rev. S. F. Colt; Treasurer, E. Allis; Secretary, Professor Selden J. Coffin, and Temporary Clerk, Rev. S. A. Gayley.

The necrology roll of the year was read, which includes the name of George H. Beaumont, M. D., of the class of '38, who died in Philadelphia March 14, 1870. Only a few weeks before his death this gentleman mentioned his intention of making a liberal benefaction to the college. He had already subscribed to one of its funds. The remaining names are John Ferguson, class of '63, died July 19, 1869; Charles B. Notson, class of '65, died April 17, 1870; Rev. Joseph Worrell, class of '38, died in Chili, Ill.; and Alexander Wright, died November 21, 1869, in Waukesha, Wis.

Out-door Sports.

It had been announced early in the day that a match game of base-ball was to be played in the afternoon between an Alumni nine and the nine of the college. As there was considerable difficulty in obtaining a nine from the Alumni who sufficiently remembered their former skill in the art, it was for awhile doubtful whether the match would be played. But a party was finally got together by taking a majority from the graduating class, and helping out the number by two freshmen. The college nine having won the toss, sent the representative alumni to the bat. The first stroke of the first batsman resulted in a home run, but after that fortune was hard upon them. The game was finally abandoned, after the fourth inning, on account of the great heat, the college nine being about thirty runs ahead.

The boat races took place this afternoon on the Lehigh, starting from near the railroad bridges. They consisted of races for single batteaus (commonly known on the Schuylkill as flat bottoms), for tubs, and for barges. The prizes were gold pens, pencils, rings, etc. The barge race was to have been between the sophomore's boat "The Nettle," formerly of Philadelphia, and the "Argo," pulled by Eastonites. For some reason this race did not come off, though the crews were on the ground. The tub races were most enjoyable and laughable on account of the frequency with which these vessels discharged their living contents into the water. On account of the muchness of the sun and the scarceness of the shade, however, these seemingly unfortunate fellows who were thus suddenly immersed had decidedly the best of the bargain.

Oration Before the Literary Societies.

In the evening the oration before the literary societies was delivered in the Commencement Church by Rev. Charles Elliott, D. D., of Chicago, a former member of the Washington, which society had the right of election this year. The subject was "Poetry." The two societies, headed by the band, marched in procession from the college to the church, where the exercises were continued until quite a late hour. The following is a brief abstract of the oration by Professor Elliott:—

Young Gentlemen of the Franklin and Washington Literary Societies:—My present position pleasingly reminds me of happy times that are passed. Many changes have come over this spot since I have left it. The former President now sleeps in his grave. Three of my classmates are also gone. I have chosen for my theme a department of literary effort which is one liable to be neglected in this present age—it is "poetry."

The philosopher Bacon pays a distinguished tribute to poetry in one of his works. Various authorities show the utility and beauty of the pursuit of the art. The first born of the Muses, she has obtained a greater name by inheritance than any of her sisters. Poetry is one of the fine arts. Her sisters are Ornamental Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Music. What is poetry? Shall we call it the flower of thought or a like indefinite name? This will be found to be a very inadequate term. All true poetry excites certain emotions.

The speaker then quoted quite a number of poetical selections on certain subjects, and contrasted them with prose productions on similar subjects. The address throughout aimed to show all that was good and noble in the art, and the many advantages which flowed from its cultivation.

The Commencement.

The exercises of the thirty-fifth commencement took place this (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church. The following was the programme:—

MUSIC.

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

Honorary Oration*..........Latin Salutatory
Lucien Wilson Doty, Mifflintown.
Oration.........."Et Hæc Olim Meminisse Juvabit."
Joseph Henry Brensinger, Media.

MUSIC.

Honorary Philosophical Oration,*
Christianity an Aid to Æsthetic Culture.
Terence Jacobson, Chicago, Ill.
Oration..........College Life Real Life
Jonathan Emmert, Benevola, Md.
Oration..........An Iron Age
Alexander Hamilton Sherrerd, Belvidere, N. J.
Oration..........Denunciation no Reformation
John Russel Youngman, Winfield.

MUSIC.

Oration..........Representation of Minorities
David Jewett Waller, Jr., Bloomsburg.
Oration..........Great Men
Samuel Huntzinger Kaercher, Pottsville.
Oration..........Great Women
Horace Roland, New Holland.
Oration—The Science of Language the Daughter of Christianity.
William Gemmill, Milroy.

MUSIC.

Oration..........Utilitarianism
Charles Keeler Canfield, Stevensville.
Oration..........American Chivalry
William Gray Heller, Easton.
Oration..........Ink
William Shippen Roney, Belvidere, N. J.
Oration..........Friendship
Frank Hammond Piatt, Tunkhannock.

MUSIC.

Oration..........A Universal Language
Richard William Dickinson Bryan, Washington, N. J.
Oration..........Heroism of the Naturalist
James Wilson Piatt, Tunkhannock.
Oration..........Three Manly Virtues
James Hervey Wright, McSherryville.

MUSIC.

PRIZES CONFERRED.

MASTERS' ORATIONS.

Finem Respice..........Ezra Shive Heany
Doylestown.
Button Holers..........Robert Henry Smith
Baltimore, Md.

MUSIC.

DEGREES CONFERRED.

MUSIC.

Honorary Oration*, Glory and Vain-glory, with the Valedictory Addresses..........Joseph Johnson Hardy
St. Clair.

MUSIC.

BENEDICTION.

MUSIC.

*Equal in Scholarship.

At half-past eight o'clock the graduating class, the students, the faculty and the trustees met at the United States Hotel, where a majority of the strangers were staying. A procession was formed, headed by the band, which marched to the church. The band there took their positions in the organ loft to intersperse the exercises with music, and the faculty, trustees and graduating class passed to the platform, led by President Cattell of the college, and Hon. James Pollock, president of the board of trustees. The under-graduates occupied the seats reserved for them immediately in front of the stage. A large audience was in attendance, including many ladies, filling the church building to repletion. The class consisted of eighteen members, all of whom had speeches assigned to them.

The exercises were opened by President Cattell, who made several announcements and introduced Rev. Mr. Hays of Chambersburg, who made the opening prayer.

The audience then settled down, as well as the hot weather would permit, for hot it certainly was, to the enjoyment of the eighteen speeches, not counting the Masters' orations and other extras, which were before them. By a regulation of the faculty the length of each speech was limited to five minutes. Great numbers of bouquets were seen scattered through the audience, which were apportioned to the several speakers by careful friends, in the usual manner, at the appropriate time.

The Latin salutatory was an able effort received in the accustomed blank manner by the audience, who nevertheless pronounced themselves well pleased with the production. It need scarcely be said, however, that probably the only one present who understood it was the professor of that language in the college. The salutatory was rather appropriately followed by "Thou art so near and yet so far" from the orchestra.

The other speeches were well delivered by the various orators, of whom space will not permit further notice. The prizes to the Senior Class was conferred as follows:—The Fowler prize, for the best English essay, an elegantly bound set of standard works, to D. J. Waller, Jr.; the mathematical prize, twenty dollars in gold, to A. A. Swartz; and the astronomical prize, ten dollars in gold, to R. D. W. Bryan.

Of the masters' orations, only one was delivered, Mr. Heany failing to be present. Mr. Robert Henry Smith, the other master orator, only arrived upon the scene in time to hear the announcement of his absence. This, however, was immediately corrected, and the oration on "Button Holers" was delivered.

President Cattell, assuming the academical gown, then conferred the degrees and delivered the diplomas to the graduating class. The following honorary degrees were also conferred:—

"A. M."—Henry H. Haugh, Principal of Doylestown Academy, Pa.; J. Fletcher Street, Principal of Farnum Institute, N. J.; John Fulton, Resident Engineer, Huntingdon, Pa.

"Ph. D."—Thomas W. Evans, M. D., D. D. S., Paris; Professor B. C. Jillson, of the Western University; H. N. Balander, of the Geological Survey of California.

"D. D."—President Randall, of Lincoln University; Rev. James S. Richards, first Moderator of the united Synod of Philadelphia.

The valedictory then followed, from which we select the following:—

People of Easton:—For four years have we enjoyed an education which you have made possible. The highest compliment we could pay to your energy and ability would be a recital of what you have done in these four years. We know that we have failed to appreciate the high privileges which you have placed within our reach. But we should be profoundly sorry to know that anything had been wanting to encourage you in your good work. And now we give you thanks for what you have done for the cause of liberal education.

Gentlemen of the Faculty:—Man is the noblest of all the works of God. The thought that one has aided to develop the human soul is one of the most inspiring thoughts that can move the hearts of good men. Such is the noble subject upon which you labor, such your noble life-work. The works of encouragement that come to your knowledge daily are a nobler tribute to your labors than any we can pay to-day. Whatever of knowledge, power, and culture is ours to-day is but the fruits of your work. With warm thanks for your courtesy, the deepest respect for your teachings, and having a profound reverence for your piety, we bid you now farewell.

President Cattell:—With deep interest have we watched your goings, and with deeper joy have heard of your success in the Old World. One of the happiest features of all this gala day is your genial presence. We bid you thrice welcome to Lafayette. Yonder college is a nobler monument to your labors than any marble column could be. With its growth will your fame grow. When we see our *Alma Mater* grow in beauty and strength in after years, we will give grateful thanks to the Giver of all good, who sent you to her in the time of her need. With thanks for what you have done, and with every confidence in your future success, we bid you, beloved President, farewell.

Students:—The Greeks pointed proudly to the groves and hills favored of heaven, where dwelt the mystic muses. To-day you point with juster pride to yonder classic hill, your present home, more favored still than these. But while you commune with the past, you must not forget the present. An age like this needs men of mind, energy, and courage. It is doing God's work, and that must go on. It will one day be your duty to carry it on. Then you will know that it is a serious thing. You are now both engaged in and preparing for the work of life. As to yourselves it has already seriously begun. Each day shall mark some progress in your higher life. If it does not, it is a solemn failure. You should each fulfil a solemn call to labor for the world, and for that labor you are now preparing. When world, society, and the Church call upon you respond in as thorough and efficient a manner as possible. With a prayer for God's choicest blessings to rest upon your efforts for good, and for your highest happiness, the class of '70 bids you now farewell.

Classmates:—For four years we have mingled in the same scenes, done the same duties, and lived the same lives. We are the children of the same foster mother, and feel the same love for her dear old classic halls. Together we have worked and together we have won all that was to be won in a college course, until our lives are so bound together that we would not have them part. But the solemn call of manhood falls upon our ears to-day, and we must go. This moment is one of solemn sadness to us all. Scenes dear to our hearts flood our memories, and claim a last passing thought. Again we mingle on the campus. Again we sit 'mid wreaths of smoke, while the mirthful story or the droll joke shakes our sides. Again we loudly applaud him who has moved by his eloquence or conquered by his logic. One thinks of the quiet scene when he recited the sacred history of his past, or the dear hopes for his future, when none but the rustling trees, the quiet moon, and the friend of his bosom heard the quiet words he spoke. Another thinks of the old chapel, rendered sacred by the renewed consecration of some and the new birth of others. Others remember the little class-prayer-meetings, where the humble petitions went up for us all.

Brothers, in view of all we have received from the past, and our solemn responsibilities for the future, let us solemnly consecrate ourselves to-day to the service of God and to humanity. With pleasant memories of the past, and high hopes for the future, brothers, we now say farewell.

After the valedictory the benediction was pronounced, and the audience dispersed.

The Alumni Dinner.

On leaving the Commencement Church, those having invitations, about eight hundred in all, formed in procession, headed by the band, and proceeded to the lecture-room of the First Reformed Church, where the ladies of Easton had provided a most sumptuous repast for the alumni and a few other invited guests. Four long tables were spread from end to end of the large hall, and any number of pretty maiden waiters stood ready to fill the numerous orders of the guests with promptness and despatch. The seats were soon filled, and the havoc commenced. We should advise all first-class hotels to send their waiters to Easton for the purpose of taking lessons of the ladies there in polite and thorough waiting. There was an abundance of everything good, and the hungry guest, in place of being obliged to solicit attention, was himself assailed by the solicitations of the numerous satellites, whom nothing could satisfy but the unconditional reception of everything that was brought. Never was a large public dinner better conducted, never was the inner man sooner satisfied, and never was such general satisfaction given to everybody. When the substantial portions of the dinner were over, the handy lady attendants presented each guest with a slip of paper on which the 122d Psalm, in metre, beginning "How did my heart rejoice to hear," was printed.

This, on the announcement of Hon. James Pollock, who sat at the head of the middle table, was sung in fine style by the company, all standing, the voices of the ladies, who were collected around the sides of the room, adding to the general effect. This psalm is the one usually sung on all such occasions in the old country.

The singing over and the company again seated, Governor Pollock as presiding officer made a few remarks of welcome and called upon President Cattell, who was not at the dinner of last year, for a speech.

President Cattell rose, and in a few well-selected words related some of his adventures during his fourteen months' absence. In reply to the remarks of Governor Pollock, he said:—"The Governor has well said that I have never seen any place in all my travels like home. I felt this heartily to-day when I came into this hall and saw what was draped at the other end. (The ladies.) I saw nothing abroad more beautiful than that. I inspected abroad all that was to be seen in the way of technical schools. I have come back with the profound conviction that the best colleges for our own country are our own colleges. I have tried by the hour to explain to Germans the peculiarities of our colleges, but have never succeeded; whether it was the fault of my German or not I do not know. I would not have a great German university, with all its advantages, transferred to this country on any account. In talking with one German, however, he said, 'I know something about your colleges;' and handed down a book. 'This,' said he, "shows the hand of a scholar.' It was Dr. March's (of Lafayette) book. Prolonged applause.)

"There are others who have made the name of Lafayette well known. I was introduced to a gentleman in Paris as President Cattell. 'Who is President Cattell?' was asked. 'He is of Lafayette College,' was the reply. 'O yes,' said the foreigner, 'that is where Professor James Coffin is.' (Laughter.) There are others also not professors, who have by their deeds made a name for the college. There was one Frenchman whom I invited to come see America. He said 'Yes; I want to see Niagara Falls, the Monmouth Cave, and that Mr. Pardee, (Great applause.) The college can still stand any amount of such men, and any amount of contributions in order to keep up the name she has won."

Governor Pollock then introduced Mr. Pardee, and asked him to rise and let the audience see the man who had made Lafayette.

Mr. Pardee complied, and in a few words declined the privilege of a speech.

Governor Pollock said that Mr. Pardee could make a speech well enough if he wanted to. "We want no better speeches for the college than he has made."

Colonel Jenks, of Bridesburg; Professor Elliot, of Chicago; and Professor March, of Easton, were also called upon.

Governor Pollock then called for "Porter," as a necessary accompaniment of the repast.

Professor Porter responded, "I beg leave to express my thanks for the honor." (Cries of "Louder.")

Governor Pollock—"Yes, let's hear the sound of the cork."

Professor Porter—"The Governor thinks there is nothing to do but to cut the string, and it must come."

The Professor then gave a short description of the Department of Natural History in the college, of which he is head, which is now in a very flourishing condition, and hoped to be much better in the future.

Speeches were also made by Professor Torrey, of New York, Mr. A. Martien, of Philadelphia, C. A. Edgar, William Kennedy, of Carlisle, R. Henry Smith, of Baltimore, Professor Shoemaker, of Chambersburg, and Professor W. F. Wyers, of West Chester.

On motion of Governor Pollock unanimous votes of thanks were passed to the ladies for their excellent dinner and attention, and to the authorities of the Reformed Church for the use of their building. The company then dismissed with the singing of the doxology.

At four o'clock the reunions of the various classes were held, and in the evening the President's reception was given in the president's house on College Hill, now in the temporary occupancy of B. Douglas, Esq. Mr. Douglas did the honors of the house and President Cattell, for this year, was present as a guest. It was generally understood that, in place of "wine and women," ladies and ice cream were to be the principal attractions. As these articles were provided in the greatest abundance and of the very best quality, everybody was well satisfied and spent a pleasant evening. President Cattell received the congratulations of his friends for his safe return to the college. On the occasion of his return on last Thursday, an open barouche, drawn by four white horses, awaited his arrival at the depot, when a grand procession escorted him to the college grounds. A beautiful floral arch, bearing the inscription, "Welcome back to Lafayette," left standing during commencement, marked the entrance to the campus. Professor Traill Green, LL. D., welcomed the Doctor home again on behalf of the faculty, followed by L. W. Doty, of the senior class, on behalf of the students. A cornet band and college glee club combined to make the old campus resound with the most lively airs during the whole afternoon.

The entire commencement week passed away in the most pleasant manner, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, which was something terrible, and the crowded condition of the hotels in the town, where guests were obliged to sleep in entries and parlors, as they best could. The number of visitors was very great.

The college is now in the most flourishing condition. The next graduating class will be nearly triple the size of the present one. A glorious future is looked forward to by all who are interested in the institution.

CITY ITEMS.

ENTIRE LINEN SUITS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.
Entire Linen Suits for Five Dollars.
Entire Linen Suits for Five Dollars.
Alpaca Sacks.
Drap d'Ete Sacks.
Linen Dusters.
White Duck Pants.
Fancy Linen Pants.
White Duck Vests.
White Marseilles Vests.
Fancy Linen Vests.
Drap d'Ete Vests.

All kinds of Summer Clothing better in Cut, Make, and Fit than any other stock of Ready-Made Clothing in Philadelphia, and sold at prices

GUARANTEED LOWER THAN ANY OTHER.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets.
BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

IF YOUR CHILD HAS LOST ITS APPETITE, seems cross and fretful, and altogether in a bad way, without any particular disease manifesting itself, take for granted it needs a good tonic to invigorate the system, strengthen the stomach and bowels, and bring back a healthy appetite, and then obtain Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, which, besides being one of the best general tonics, will rout all Worms from the system, and give your child a chance for enjoying good health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

EXCELSIOR.—Messrs. EDWARDS & LAWRENCE, clothiers, S. E. corner of Second and Market streets, are modest men, and seldom indulge in braggadocio, but as the income tax was a "war necessity," so are broad assertions necessary to man's success in this generation. If occasionally they are induced to make a broad assertion, they keep in view the old adage that "Truth is mighty and will prevail." They hereby assert, broad assertion though it be, and may savor somewhat of braggadocio, yet it is no less a truth, that there is no firm or individual on this continent which has greater advantages in the manufacture of clothing than themselves.

See their advertisement.

MANY, MANY YEARS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething has stood the test of many years, and never known to fail. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

HOBSON'S CHOICE.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations must choose between the tar-like dyes and the muddy coloring fluids. Both are dirty. Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hair to any natural shade; it is transparent, fragrant, limpid, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

SUMMER CLOTHING.—
The Travelling Suits,
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time,
Because they are just the thing for
This Hot Weather.
Our Styles are as
Elegant as in any Custom Establishment.
Our Prices are so low
People buy with great satisfaction.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 28th instant, AMIE HAMPTON, wife of Clarence H. Clark, and daughter of Gideon G. Westcott, in her 36th year.

Her funeral will take place Friday, July 1, at 5 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, S. W. corner of Forty-second and Locust streets. The friends of the family are invited to attend. $$$

HEMPHILL.—On the 29th instant, ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, in the 43d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family, also Concordia Lodge, No. 67, A. Y. M.; Heneosis Adelphon Lodge, No. 28, and Siloam Encampment, No. 17, I. O. of O. F. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 653 N. Tenth street, on Saturday morning, July 2, at 9 o'clock. $$

PEOPLES.—On the 25th instant, DAVID K., son of Daniel K. and Jane E. Peoples, aged 18 years 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 141 Oxford street, on Friday afternoon, July 1, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Cedar Hill.

POULSON.—On the afternoon of the 28th instant, JULIANNA, relict of John Poulson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Twentieth and Ontario streets, Tioga Station, Germantown Railroad, on Friday morning, July 1, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. **

RILEY.—On Monday afternoon, BENJAMIN S. RILEY, eldest son of Joseph S. and Mary A. Riley, in the 57th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 30th instant, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 213 N. Forty-first street. The members of Phœnix Lodge, No. 130, and Harmony H R. A. C., No. 52, are specially invited. $$$

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—HARMONY HOLY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, No. 52.—The members of the Chapter, and Royal Arch Masons generally, are respectfully invited to meet at the MASONIC HALL, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of Companion BENJAMIN S. RILEY.

By order of the H. P.
$$ JOSEPH S. RILEY, Secretary.

☞ MASONIC NOTICE.—PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 130, A. Y. M.—The members of the Lodge and the Order in general are fraternally invited to meet at the Masonic Hall, CHESNUT Street, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, the 30th instant, at 4½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, BENJAMIN S. RILEY.

By order of the W. M.
$$ E. P. LESCURE, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

FOR 30 DAYS.

BARGAINS UNPARALLELED.

Demonstration Extraordinary

OUR STOCK MUST BE SOLD.

BLACK LACE POINTES.
BLACK LACE SACQUES.
BLACK LACE ROTUNDES.
JAPANESE SILKS AND MOHAIRS.
FRENCH LAWNS, PERCALES AND CHINTZES.
BLACK HERNANIES AND GRENADINES.
STAPLE AND DOMESTIC GOODS in great variety.

Our stock being very heavy, we have put prices down REGARDLESS OF COST TO INSURE RAPID SALES AND A THOROUGH CLEARING OUT OF STOCK.

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EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 3 thstu§ PHILADELPHIA.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
OFFER AT
No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,
FRENCH MUSLIN, 4-4, 25 cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, 6-4, 37½ cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, 8-4, 50 cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, PINK PLAID, 30 cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, PINK STRIPED, 50 cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, BLUE PLAID, 30 cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, BLUE STRIPED, 30 cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, GREEN PLAID, 30 cents.
FRENCH MUSLIN, GREEN STRIPED, 30 cents.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, 85 cents.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, FANCY.
VICTORIA LAWNS FOR SUITS, 25 cents.
HANDKERCHIEFS AND NECKTIES, EVERY VARIETY. 6 29 3t§

JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
OFFERS HIS STOCK OF
SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS
AT THE
Lowest Market Prices.
ENTIRE STOCK BOUGHT FOR CASH. 3 30 3mrp

MRS. R. DILLON.
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.
Ladies and Misses Crape, Gimp, Hair Pamela and Straw Round and Pyramid Hats; Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery Crape Veils, etc. 1 4

WASHING MACHINES.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED SOLD AND THE DEMAND INCREASING.

Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.
Fifteen hundred sold and the demand increasing.

THE GREAT
KING WASHER.
Fifteen hundred sold within four months.
THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST DURABLE AND ECONOMICAL WASHING MACHINE.
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THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN MOWER one and two-horse Machines, now on exhibition. Call and see them, at
W. H. JONES'
Central Agricultural
Implement Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 1621 MARKET Street,
4 stuthlm Philadelphia.

CIGARS.

BAKER'S
COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,
Three for Twenty-five Cents.
Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.
COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE a convenient and beautiful home. The modern built three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1822 MASTER Street, lot 16x100, to a wide street; elegant garden in high state of cultivation, full of choice flowers, grape and other vines. House in good condition, supplied with modern conveniences. Price, $5500, Part can remain. 6 30 6t

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"OLD AND NEW."

The July number of *Old and New* appears with the imprint of Roberts Brothers, under whose auspices it will henceforth appear. The table of contents is as follows:—

"Old and New;" "The Quakers in New England," R. P. Hallowell; "Talk About the Tea-Table," "Commonplace," I. G. Meredith; "The Portrait," S. H. Whitman; "American Bishops and Infallibility," I. B. Torricelli; "The Woman Question," D. H. Ela; "Life and Life-Force," G. M. Kellogg; "Thorwaldsen's Lion, at Lucerne;" "John Whopper, the Newsboy," chap. i; "Alice to Gertrude," F. W. Loring; "The Gallery of the Porte Vecchio;" "The Mystic's Prayer," S. R. Calthrop; "Harrisburg, and How to Find it," Julia Ward Howe; "Hope;" "The Hidden Hemisphere," Walter McLeod; "The Examiner;" "Record of Progress."

We make the following quotation from Mr. Hallowell's very interesting paper on "The Quakers in New England:—"

The fanaticism of New England Quakers has been so long taken for granted, that a mere reference to these people is suggestive of violence, indecency, and rant; but that it is overestimated and exaggerated is evident from all the reliable information we have upon the subject. The custom is to judge the entire body of Quakers by the action of a few exceptional cases; and we are gravely asked to believe that Mary Dyer was hung in Boston because Lydia Wardwell appeared in the town of Newbury without her garments. The fact that this event occurred *after* the execution of Mary Dyer is of trifling importance to the zealous defenders of the Founders.

In the jail, at the whipping-post, and on the scaffold, these heroic people displayed a fortitude worthy the cause for which they suffered—the cause of religious liberty. Their lives were pure and spotless: no one has yet been able to stain their memory with dishonesty, or immorality of any kind. Strong in the faith that they were doing God service in struggling for their rights, they would have been less than human had they not uttered their righteous indignation, and denounced their persecutors.

To us the act of Lydia Wardwell is evidence of insanity. She was a modest woman, and, strange as it appears, performed the act complained of under a sense of religious duty. She meant it for a "sign" unto those who had stripped women to whip them. The authorities had caused women to be driven through the streets, bared to their waists, and to be flogged as they dragged themselves along. They had ordered Ann Austin and Mary Fisher to be stripped naked and examined for witch marks. Lydia Wardwell's act was one of highly-wrought, shocking fanaticism. Was the act of the Founders mere "comedy," as it has been called? or was it a deed of wretched fanaticism, more to be censured than its counterpart because cruel and diabolical?

In extravagance of language the Puritans at least rivalled their victims: in fanaticism of action the difference is more apparent; for, while the intensity of feeling may have been equal, in the one case it was signalized by acts of cruelty, and in the other by lofty indifference and a sublime heroism.

During her imprisonment, Mary Dyer addressed a letter to the "General Court at Boston," of which the following is an extract: I offer it as a fitting illustration of the temper and spirit in which the Quakers confronted their persecutors:—

"And have you no other weapons to fight with against spiritual wickedness, as you call it? Search with the light of Christ in you, and it will show you of whom you take counsel. * * * It is not my own life I seek, but the life of the seed which I know the Lord hath blessed. And I know this, that, if you confirm your law, the Lord will overthrow both your law and you, by His righteous judgments and plagues poured justly upon you. In love, and in the spirit of meekness, I again beseech you, for I have no enmity to the persons of any; but you shall know that God will not be mocked."

In studying the history of a people or a sect, if we aim at an impartial estimate of their character and their value to posterity, we must regard them from their own point of view, test them in the light of their own generation, and judge them by the requirements of our present civilization.

The sincerity of both the Founders and the Quakers we think has never been seriously questioned. The Founders scouted the possibility of Divine revelation beyond the limits of the Bible. Their Christianity was Judaism full blown. Believing implicitly in a theocracy, they attempted to administer a civil government by statutes derived mainly from the Old Testament. The Quakers, with courageous fidelity, asserted that the soul of man is still accessible to God, and claimed religious liberty to be the natural right of all men. A conflict between these radically different ideas was inevitable. The Puritans invited the conflict. They were the aggressors. As early as 1654 they challenged the Quakers by enacting a law forbidding the importation of their books. Again in 1658, they threw down the gauntlet by prohibiting the intrusion of a Quaker upon their soil. We shall not stop to examine the value of their claim to absolute jurisdiction, and, as a consequence, to the right to enact this prohibitory law. We are examining the case from the respective standpoints of the contending parties; and it is sufficient to know that they sincerely claimed such right. It is sufficient also to know that the Quakers as sincerely denied it. They had "heard that New England had made a law to put the servants of the living God to death;" and, braving the perils of the sea, they sought out this land, where religious liberty was crucified; where the "servants of the Lord" were forbidden to serve Him. It was a divine mission that brought them here. We are told "they had no rights or business here; and a simple prohibition ought to have been sufficient even to release their consciences from all obligation to meddle with other people's consciences." A simple prohibition, a significant hint from the pews, may satisfy the consciences of a "hireling ministry," of men who deal in the gospel as a profession, receiving as their reward the money-value of their speech; but for "the servants of the living God," prohibitions, threats, and persecution had no terrors: their answer was the answer ever given by ministers ordained of Heaven:—"Whether it be right in the sight of God to hearken unto you more than unto God, judge ye." It is asserted, too, that they courted persecution. Yes, as their Master Jesus Christ before them, as the thousands and tens of thousands of victims to religious despotism who preceded them; as, in our own day, Owen Lovejoy, Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and that grand old Puritan, John Brown—as these soldiers in the army of the Lord courted persecution, so did the New England Quakers. Under the law of England, as English subjects, they claimed the right to come here; and under the higher law which bade them call the world their country, and all mankind their countrymen, they claimed the right to live in old England or in New England, as they saw fit. Their business here was "to meddle with other people's consciences." They took up the gauntlet of the Puritan, and accepted his challenge. Equal to their enemy in sincerity, in integrity of purpose, in devotion to their idea, they possessed the advantage of being in the right.

They resolved to establish in Massachusetts the right of every man to worship God, not according to old John Norton's conscience, but each according to the dictates of his own conscience.

Without organization, without any especial co-operation, rejecting the use of carnal weapons, and "relying solely upon those which are spiritual and mighty through God, to the pulling down of strongholds," they attacked the Puritan Bastile. There could be but one issue to such a contest. The Quakers triumphed, and despotism was vanquished.

The following account of the drawings and sketches by the old masters in the gallery of the Ponte Vecchio in Florence is particularly interesting now that they have all been placed within the reach of American art-lovers by means of the admirable "ambrotypes" of Braun:—

But once under the fascination of what is within the walls, and we forget everything outside. For here is the collection of original sketches, more than twenty thousand in number, the works of the great artists of all countries—the rough draughts, the first hints for the finished pictures which fill the great galleries. Here you see whence the picture grew; here you find the eager monk poring over his book, the lazy boy fast asleep in the sun, the girl stepping up with her pitcher on her head, the peasant woman watching her baby, the chubby little boys playing games, which appear on the painted canvas as saints, madonnas, and cherubs. Here you learn, too, the method of each master's work. The sketches of Fra Angelico, for instance, whether in pen and ink or pencil, are so finely and delicately finished, so clear and definite, that you feel that the picture stood so, distinct, in his mind, even before one line was made; in Fra Bartolomeo's, on the contrary, you find line covering line, one detail in place of another; and it is evident that only as he worked did the picture take its definite form.

Again, the drawings of the German masters have a carefulness of detail, a most exact rendering of each line and shade, leaving nothing for the imagination to fill out; while the Italian sketches are rather suggestions, hints from which you guess the whole, sometimes mere broken outlines, or patches of light and shade, which yet tell their story effectively if you will give them a moment's heed. Nowhere is this contrast more strongly marked than in the portraits.

The first impression of any German portrait is of its correctness. Just as the man or woman looks out on you from the wall they must have looked out in life. The charm of the picture is just there; it gives you the people, you may make of them what you can. The artist does not attempt to interpret any thing for you beyond the actual lines and shades which he sees; but he does that with so much care and reverent earnestness, that he forces you to admit the justice of his claim to your attention even of the stiff and stolid people to whom he introduces you. But it is quite otherwise with the portrait of Leonardo da Vinci, for instance, of which there are some exquisitely finished here. Your first thought is not of the likeness, or the artist, or even of the personal appearance, as we say, but of the soul behind. You do not stop to notice the outline of feature, or the arrangement of head-dress; you go right to the person himself. This is not, so to speak, the respect for humanity with which the German artist inspires you, but a personal interest in this one individual.

There is one portrait, for instance, of a young girl, I think, though it is impossible to tell her exact age, which is irresistibly attractive. You find yourself speculating on the quiet content that looks out from under the slightly drooping eyelids, and just curves the corners of the mouth, as she sits with hands folded before her, and head slightly turned to one side, quite absorbed in her own thoughts. Of what is she thinking now? What other thoughts will come, as the years go by, to break up that pleasant dreaming and disturb that quiet self-possession? I think you will never know. There is a quiet strength and inward force about the woman, that will carry her through all trial victoriously, at least as far as outward sign goes; and when she is grey, her forehead will be as smooth, her eye as clear, as now.

But most of the sketches are not as finished as this, over which it is clear that Leonardo lingered because he loved it. Many of the scraps of paper have half a dozen things thrown together at random, noted at the moment and thrown aside. Sometimes even a scrap of sonnet has crept into the edge, among the unappropriated hands and arms; for this collection is, in comparison with the galleries of paintings, what familiar, friendly letters are to the published essay, what the social, after-dinner talk is to the evening lecture. The members of this company are not expressing carefully formed opinions, for which they may be held responsible, and perhaps called to account; they are not on their guard against criticism and cavilling; they speak the thought, the fancy of the moment, willing to give it up instantly if better offer. So, as we have said, they take you into their daily lives; they show you their own surroundings, their likes and dislikes; the work discloses instead of concealing the workman; and you find, as always, when you are fortunate enough to be admitted to such intimacy with real earnest life, that you are gaining from it far more than from any formal conversation. So what Hawthorne calls "that icy demon of Weariness, who haunts great picture-galleries," never is met here: that is unfailing entertainment in this rich collection, among which we must not pass unnoticed the quaint, odd, graceful designs for vases, for silver ornaments, and for fountains, or the cases with the studies of the landscape artists.

It is rather curious that the nucleus of the collection is due to the same Vasari who built the gallery, and who made a considerable collection of sketches, preparatory to writing his "Lives of the Painters." This passed into the possession of the Medici, who made large additions to it, so that it is now said to comprise about twenty thousand drawings, of which only a part have, within the last five years, been exhibited to the public.

—The July number of *The Technologist* has the following articles on engineering, manufacturing, and building subjects:—"Our Railroads;" "The Future;" "Improved Student's Lamp," illustrated; "Improved Vacuum Pan," full page illustration; "Desilverization of Lead," Frederick Prime, Jr., illustrated; "Alizarine;" "Wooden Railways;" "Hydraulic Mortar from Dolomitic Limestones;" "Nails for Out-door Work;" "The New Masonic Hall," full page illustration; "Lightning Rods;" "Artificial Refrigeration," full page illustration; "Foundations on Wells;" "Moving Light Buildings," illustrated; "Cottage Design," illustrated; "'Good Sharp Sand;'" "Putting Saws in Order;" "Drying of Timber;" "Publishers' Announcement;" "Important;" "The Barometer;" "Boats," illustrated; "Cost of Life Insurance Compared with its Advantages;" "Duty of Policy-Holders in Mutual Companies;" "Life Insurance the Safeguard of our Homes;" "Morality of Life Insurance;" "News Summary;" "Book Notices;" "Answers to Correspondents;" "Business Notices."

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NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Public Baths.

By the time this letter is laid before the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, several hundred of the laboring classes of New York will have made a first use of the public baths. These are two in number, and have been erected by the Board of Public Works, which entered into a contract with Dr. Bernard Kelly for that purpose. They have been built at the foot of Fifth street, East river, and at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river. As yet accommodation has been made for only two hundred people, but by the time a few weeks have elapsed probably a dozen more houses will be run up. It is almost unnecessary to say they are a great success. *That* may be taken for granted. The poor man is not necessarily a clean man, when great difficulties beset the way of his becoming so. But the difficulties that he has hitherto had to struggle with—if he struggled at all—have vanished, and there is no excuse for his not obtaining that propinquity to godliness which soap and water are said to confer. To be sure, we have not yet attained the perfection of Roman luxury, and it is scarcely probable that the ruins of New York a thousand years hence (when a series of earthquakes shall have knocked the Battery up to Harlem) will contain any such imposing architectural relics as those which remain at the present day of the baths of Caracalla, Titus, or Diocletian. History tells us that some of these old swimming schools united the advantages of a library to those of a natatorium. Perhaps it is not too much to say that this might come to pass in time with us, and that in process of another season the champion working-man will be seen floating on his back and reading the *Herald*, the loan of which, during the period of the bath, shall be included in the three cents charged for towels. The baths are to be kept open until the end of September. The time for men will be from five in the morning until ten at night on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, and from five in the morning until noon on Sundays. The time for women will be from five in the morning until nine at night on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Nobody is admitted without a ticket, and though tickets are free, yet they may be refused in certain cases for motives of health and morality, according as circumstances may dictate. Feminine bathers are expected to wear bathing-dresses; masculine have the inestimable privilege of macerating themselves *in puris naturalibus*. The other regulations are strict without being puerile. Visitors and lookers-on who do not bathe are not admitted except by express stipulation, and no bather is allowed to remain in longer than twenty minutes. Of course some things must at first be expected to go wrong, and unless the police discipline is rigorous various disorders will crop out which will have a tendency to make the better classes of work-people, especially the women, sensitive about attending public bath-houses to which so much publicity is attached. For every Godiva there is a Peeping Tom, for every Susannah a brace of wicked Elders, and for every Madame Uriah a David upon the housetop.

Closing Quick.

A change has taken place in the plans of almost every one of the theatres which meant to keep open all summer. Booth's and the Olympic—which solemnly persisted in announcing that it defied the distractions of the solstice—shut their doors on Saturday night, reopening only upon Monday, the Fourth. Wallack's is the only first-class theatre that draws, and that therefore will not suspend until the autumn. Even Mr. Daly, who intended to run on until the middle or last of July, is announcing the last nights of *Fernande*. On Tuesday evening, for instance, there were just two hundred and fifteen people visible in the house, including the actors, the "supes," the orchestra, the door-keeper, and the audience. This kind of thing is managerially depressing, you understand. When the public goes back on itself, and refuses to give countenance to what it has hitherto delighted in, the only thing that remains to be done is to shut one's door against it.

Rice and Chopsticks.

The importation of Chinese shoemakers into Massachusetts, and the engagement in this city of a few Chinese as servants, have stimulated an interest in the daily habits of life of such of the Celestials as live and move and have their being in the midst of us. Those who are interested in the subject of Chinese domestic labor, more especially, will hear with pleasure that for nearly a year gratuitous instruction has been given to as many eaters of rice and wielders of chopsticks as desire to become acquainted with English. Of the number thus instructed several have already been hired out as servants at wages varying from $20 to $25 per month. Before being thus rescued, so to speak, their industry was solely exerted in the manufacture of cigars, and their capacity for pleasure in the smoking of opium and the caresses of wives not remarkable for "oneness" of conjugal sentiment. Who knows but that this American touch laid upon the Chinaman's head has sufficient magic in it to raise him up forever? When he cooks the food we eat and manufactures the shoes we wear, and does both satisfactorily, he has done a good deal towards rendering himself indispensable and immortal, and therefore towards putting himself upon a higher plane than he has walked upon since the days of Confucius.

"Edwin Drood" to be Completed by a New Yorker.

If I chose I could give the name of a literary gentleman, residing at present in this city, with whom arrangements for the completion of "Edwin Drood" are pending. The arrangements are in contemplation by a well-known American firm, who thus acknowledge the talented *litterateur's* aptitude at imitating the style of the dead novelist.

ALI BABA.

THE VREELAND DRAMA.

Trial and Conviction of Caroline Vreeland for Attempted Murder—She is Sent to the State Prison for Four Years.

Yesterday, in the General Sessions, before Recorder Hackett, Caroline E. Vreeland was tried upon an indictment for a felonious assault and battery upon Robert Schroeder, committed in an examination room in the Tombs Police Court on the 10th of this month. It will be remembered that at the time of the assault an examination was pending before Justice Dowling, in which Miss Ada Myers (the daughter of Mrs Vreeland) brought a charge against Mr. Schroeder.

Upon the day in question the persons concerned in this case were in a room taking testimony, Mr. Schroeder, by order of Judge Dowling, having been taken from the room; Mrs. Vreeland rushed in with a large butcher knife towards Schroeder, making three stabs, cutting his coat in three different places, but inflicting no wounds. Some gentleman said to her, "What are you about with that knife?" and she said, "I got it, and I mean to do it." She struck him as if somewhere about the neck, but the knife seemed to go down upon his back.

Mr. William F. Howe, counsel for Mrs. Vreeland, made an effective opening, stating that he would show, by a number of witnesses, that the accused was irresponsible for her acts, and that the criminal conduct of Schroeder (whose absence he commented upon in severe terms) in relation to her daughter so frenzied her as to make her insane at the time of the assault.

Witnesses were examined for both sides.

Recorder Hackett delivered an elaborate and remarkably clear charge, and the jury retired at twenty minutes past five to deliberate on their verdict. At six o'clock they returned to the court-room and the foreman rendered the verdict, which was "Guilty of assault and battery with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm," coupled with a recommendation to mercy.

Mr. Fellows moved for sentence, and Mrs. Vreeland, on being asked what she had to say why judgment should not be pronounced, said that she was innocent of the charge, and that she had another daughter besides Ada, both of whom were depending upon her for support. She hoped the Recorder would be lenient with her.

Recorder Hackett said that he believed there was not a woman in this city who could surpass her in badness.

His Honor continued to remark that he had intended to impose the highest penalty the law would permit him to do should the jury have convicted her of the main charge. He would respect their recommendation and take a year off the sentence. She was sent to the State Prison for four years.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

FREE AMERICA.

Spain to be Driven from the Antilles.

PANAMA, June 17.—The news from the interior is of the highest importance as affecting struggling Cuba. Say what may the opponents of this country—and they are many and there is much to condemn—still it must be admitted that Columbia has played and is playing a noble part in respect to Cuba, for which country throughout the entire republic there is exhibited extraordinary sympathy. In the Senate, at Bogota, Senor Carlos Holguin has proposed that a solemn compact be formed between the Hispano-American republican governments, whose object should be the liberation of the Spanish Antilles, Cuba and Porto Rico; that the President of the United States of Colombia should be authorized to propose this to the other republics, and that when it is formed Spain should be informed that Latin America considers the day has arrived when Spanish dominion should cease in the Antilles, and the attempt should be made to induce her to retire her forces and leave those islands to govern themselves as they may wish. Friendly relations to be established with the mother country in case she "lends herself willingly to these ideas of her ancient children," and, in case of refusal, that all relations with Spain should cease; that all the Spanish-American republics declare themselves in attitude of war, and shut all their ports against her, nor admit a Spaniard to the South American continent, and sign an obligation to work incessantly, by all means within their reach, to drive out by force the Spaniards from the Antilles; and that in case of refusal, as before mentioned, the Executive be authorized to make and declare war, in conjunction with the other American republics, and to make any expenditure which, in its judgment, the execution of the present law demands. The bill embodying this proposition was enthusiastically passed by a large majority.—*N. Y. World Correspondent.*

Incidentals.

—A Democratic State Convention is called to be held in Montgomery, Alabama, September 1, the declared object of which is to frame an indictment and arraign the corrupt office-holders before an indignant and outraged people.

—"Where there's a will there's a way!" Cook—"Please'm, I wishes to give warning ——" Mistress (surprised)—"Why, what's the matter?" Cook—"The fact is, mum, I'm going to get married!" Mistress—"Why, cook, I did not know you were engaged!" Cook—"Which I ham not azactly engaged as yet, mum; but I feel myself to be of that 'appy disposition as I could love hany man, mum."—*Punch.*

—A young lady, Miss Anna B. Starbird, of Portland, Me., has just made her successful *debut* in a grand concert at Florence, under the direction of the Philharmonic Society of that city. She has been a pupil of the celebrated mæstro Vannucini for only a little over four months, and has now appeared before the musical public, by whom she was received in the most flattering manner.

—Chicago tells this of Boston:—A young lady, of one of the most aristocratic families of the American Athens, went to her physician with a complaint that her ears were too large, and, under her instructions, carefully removed a delicate crescent of pink gristle about an inch and a half long from each protuberant. He sewed up the wound, and the maiden, previously all forlorn, was delighted to behold two "pretty ears," small, graceful, and genteely tight to her head.

—The action of the Tennessee Legislature in relation to railroad bonds is indorsed by the conservative press of the State. Thus the Chattanooga *Times* says:—"We are glad to see that the sober second thought of the House of Representatives has enabled them to respond, by a two-thirds majority, to the wishes of the people in opposition to anything like repudiation. The bill passed in relation to the Mineral Home Railroad bonds is free from all objectionable features, and protects the rights of the bondholders as well as of the State.

RAILROAD LINES.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9·00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.

5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BARTLETT,

FINE CUSTOM-MADE

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.

No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

1 18 thstuD31 ABOVE CHESNUT.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS, [illegible] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH [illegible]

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8 25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9 45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3 30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8 55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8 25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·26 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6 45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11 05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 4, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¼, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8 10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6¼ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6¾ A. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9¾ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 3 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M., and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12 30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2 15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

June 16, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8 00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.
EASTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6 05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7 30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9 25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12 45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·50 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4 50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8 55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3 40 P. M., from Brookside at 3 45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2 15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A.M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A.M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6 30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Executors' Sale—Estate of Elizabeth Sharp, deceased, No. 41 N. Twelfth street.

HANDSOME WALNUT, MAHOGANY, AND OAK FURNITURE, ELEGANT PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, SUPERIOR MAHOGANY HIGH CASE CLOCK, HANDSOME BRUSSELS, INGRAIN, AND OTHER CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

July 1, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 41 N. Twelfth street, below Arch street, the entire Household Furniture, comprising—Handsome Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Elegant 7-octave Piano-Forte, made by Hazleton Brothers, New York; superior Oak Dining-room Furniture, 2 superior Mahogany Secretary Bookcases, Mahogany Wardrobe, Fine French Plate Pier Mirror, superior Mahogany High Case Clock, Fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, Handsome Brussels and other Carpets, China and Glassware, Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, etc.

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock. 6 29 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

CARD.—We invite special attention to our very large sale, at the Auction Store, to-morrow morning, commencing at 9 o'clock, as it comprises over 1000 lots of superior new and second-hand furniture of every description, from families declining housekeeping and some of our best cabinet-makers; also, a large number of mirrors, paintings, carpets, refrigerators, etc., which will be sold to make room for new consignments. 1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT WALNUT AND PLUSH PARLOR SUITS, Handsome Oiled Walnut Chamber Suits, 3 Rosewood Piano-fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors Chamber Glasses, Velvet, Brussels, and Ingrain Carpets; Spring, Hair, Husk, and Straw Mattresses; Oak and Walnut Dining-room Furniture, 15 New and Second-hand Refrigerators, Paintings, Engravings, China, Glassware, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, a large assortment of furniture for parlor, library, sitting-room, dining-room, and kitchen. Also, mantel and pier mirrors; 3 rosewood pianos; paintings; engravings, etc.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.

Also, the entire furniture of a dwelling removed to the store.

15 REFRIGERATORS.

Also, 15 new and second-hand refrigerators.

GUNNING SKIFF AND SAILS.

At 12 o'clock will be sold, at No. 1110 Chesnut street, a strong new flat-bottom gunning skiff, about 15 feet long, painted white; also, the sails and spars. Now at Washington street wharf. Terms cash at sale, as soon as sold. 6 29 2t

Also,

GILT FRAME MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS.

To be sold at 1½ o'clock.

2	mantel mirrors,	plate	do.	70x56.
1	do.	do.	do.	60x50.
1	do.	do.	do.	62x40.
2	do.	do.	do.	50x40.
1	do.	do.	do.	45x32.
2	pier	do.	do.	116x28.
4	do.	do.	do.	small size.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS.

Also, 40 fine oil paintings, by Trotter and others, to be sold immediately after the mirrors. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—

(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

THE CENTRAL EXPRESS CO.'S AUCTION SALE OF 1500 UNCLAIMED PACKAGES

Commences

On Friday Morning,

July 1, at 10 o'clock, continuing until 3 o'clock, and commencing at 7½ o'clock in the evening; concluding on SATURDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. 6 29 2t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.

Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

JOSEPH PENNEY,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. [6 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

(Established 1826).

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.

THROUGH IN 1½ HOURS.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1½ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.
Returning leave Atlantic—	
Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1½ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1½ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.

Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8 00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.

NEW ROUTE

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternooon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.

NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.

ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4 30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York......$3·00

" " " " Long Branch... 2·25

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

C. L. KIMBALL,
6 27 Superintendent.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc.

No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 1 wim$

OBITUARY.

Sir James Clark, M. D., K. C. B., F. R. S.

A cable despatch announces the death of this distinguished Scotch physician. He was the son of a farmer in Banffshire, where he was born December 14, 1788. He was consequently in his eighty-second year at the time of his decease. He was entered at King's College, Aberdeen, and completed his medical education at Edinburgh University. After passing some time in the navy, he settled in Rome as a physician in 1820. In 1826 he returned to England, practised in London, and was soon after appointed physician to the late King of the Belgians.

He was afterwards appointed physician to the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, and her Majesty on her accession appointed him her first physician, and created him a baronet. Dr. Clark also held the position of physician in ordinary to the late Prince Consort. He published several works on climate and consumption, and was a member of the Senate of the University of London.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Oakland Institute—The Quarter Century Gathering.—The Oakland Female Institute, at Norristown, under the proprietorship and direction of Rev. J. G. Ralston, LL.D., completed with the close of the last term twenty-five years of a remarkably successful existence. The Alumni Association, which contains, or if all names entitled to membership were secured might contain, about three hundred members, took the occasion for a regathering, and a delightful time they made of it on last Tuesday, the day preceding the annual commencement. There was a paternal and loving address of welcome, full also of words of wisdom on the practical relations and duties of womanhood, by the principal.

The Salutatory was by the graduate Miss Ella T. Robertson, of Pittston, Pa. Enough might be said for the neatness of language in which beautiful thoughts were enclosed, but more for what was said of her own sex in connection with home. The nucleus of this part of the paper was woman as the maker of the home, and making the home to become what she makes herself to be. Rev. Dr. Breed, of this city, made the closing address. The banner musical performance was a "Welcome Chorus," words by Miss A. G. Halsey and Music by Professor O'Neil—both for the occasion. The greetings were tender and hearty. The whole thing was gladsome.

The commencement proper was on Wednesday. Rev. J. H. Symmes read the report of the committee which examined the candidates for diplomas. It spoke of the result of an examination continued through three days The points revealed were thoroughness of knowledge of the principles as well as the letter of the sciences, as well the rugged as the pleasant branches, and the committee's careful observation of the paternal care of Dr. and Mrs. Ralston over their pupils. Dr. Ralston, with an address of congratulation and counsel, made a graceful presentation of the diplomas; and some others, upon call, made brief remarks. The music, with Professor Bower as director, fully sustained both his own reputation and that of the Institute.

In the afternoon there was a more general reunion in the First Presbyterian Church. The staple of the entertainment was a historical sketch of Oakland Female Institute, prepared and read by Rev. Thomas Murphy, of Frankford. Rev. Dr. Read, of this city, made an address on "The Demands of the Age for a more Thorough Education of Females," which was both spicy and good.

We must not forget to mention that sandwiched between the literary doings of Tuesday and Wednesday was the commencement party given by Dr. and Mrs. Ralston. It was a scene of rational festivity, enjoyed by some four hundred guests, the Philadelphia element being largely represented.

The Animals.—The S. P. C. A. calls attention to and recommends to drivers, during the present season, the wet sponge upon the heads of horses, and asks that a little drinking water be furnished as often as practicable, when not overheated, and at the same time to cool the mouth and face; and, as a further means of refreshing the animal, to throw water upon the legs and such parts as are liable to chafe by perspiration or otherwise; to drive slowly, and lessen the load usually imposed in cooler weather; to loosen the check rein, or, better, dispense with it altogether. Slow driving is also recommended to passenger railroad lines. Attention should be given to these important suggestions of this worthy society.

Highway Robbery.—About 12·10 this morning a Delawarian named Thomas F. Maloney, who had missed the train on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, was attacked by a negro named John Nixon, at Eighth and Pine streets, and robbed of his shoes and other valuables, to the amount of $3. Nixon blackjacked his victim freely. Maloney, on recovering, informed a policeman, who, from the description of the man, arrested Nixon in a tavern at Seventh and St. Mary streets, where the stolen shoes were obtained. Alderman Kerr committed the negro to answer at court.

Mulish.—Last night a lumber boat ran into the pier at Poplar street, and, springing a leak, soon went down. On the deck of the vessel were two mules, which animals barely managed to keep their heads above the water. A boat's crew of the Harbor Police immediately went to their assistance, and after four hours hard labor succeeded in rescuing them. When placed on the dock, the animals, in return for the kindness of the officers, kicked two of them overboard. Fortunately the officers sustained no other injuries than a wetting.

Fourth of July Excursions.—The North Pennsylvania Railroad will issue excursion tickets from Philadelphia on the 2d, 3d, and 4th of July to Bethlehem, Doylestown, Quakertown, Sellersville, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, good to return until July 6th inclusive. Excursion tickets good for two weeks will be issued to Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. This arrangement will give our citizens an opportunity to spend a few days in the country at a very small expense.

Fifth Congressional District.—The Philadelphia and Bucks county delegations of the Republican party of the Fifth Congressional district met this morning at the Wetherill House, Sansom street, above Sixth, and determined upon the 15th of August as the time for holding the convention, and Doylestown as the place. The Bucks county delegates will be elected on Saturday, the 13th of August. The Philadelphia delegates have already been chosen.

Dishonest Employe.—John Cusick, aged nineteen years, employed by a man named Herman, No. 424 North Third street, this morning broke open a desk and rifled it of $100. He then helped himself to some morocco skins and left. The theft being speedily discovered, John was pursued and captured at St. John and Beaver streets, and $98 of the money found on him. Alderman Toland held him to answer.

The Scientific Microcosm.—At the regular meeting of this organization, held yesterday evening, Committees on Meteorology, Astronomy, Geology, and Chemistry were appointed. After a lecture on Photography, illustrated by views taken by one of the members at Fairmount Park, the society adjourned until September.

Temperance.—The celebration of the Fourth by the Temperance Blessing promises to be a grand success. Independence Square has been secured and a number of eminent gentlemen will deliver addresses. Music will be furnished by Hessler's Orchestra.

Coal Oil Accident.—About 8·30 o'clock last evening, Emma Sillery, aged eleven years, suffered a fracture of one of her arms by the explosion of a coal oil lamp at her parents' residence, Gillingham street, above Cadwalader.

Railroad Fatality.—Owen Cummisky, aged twenty-two years, was run over and killed by a coal car at Pier No. 9, Port Richmond, this morning. Deceased resided at No. 1124 Somerset street and was employed on the pier.

Fatal Result.—Philip Shirk, residing at No. 577 East Girard avenue, who was injured on the North Pennsylvania Railroad on the 22d instant, died at the Episcopal Hospital yesterday from the effects of said injuries.

Baskets.—John Clark was arrested at Second and Lombard streets this morning, on the charge of stealing four baskets from a store on Market street. John handed over the stolen property, confessed his guilt, and was sent to prison.

Serious Accident.—Herman Crosely, employed at Ninth and Green streets, this morning suffered severe injuries to one of his arms by having it caught between some machines.

The New Orleans Firemen.—The New Orleans firemen will be here this afternoon for a certainty. Full particulars as to route of parade, etc., will be found on our third page.

Death from the Heat.—August Bleckeman was yesterday prostrated by sunstroke, and died in a short time. He resided at No. 331 Coates street.

Philadelphia Presbytery.—The Central Philadelphia Presbytery will meet in North Broad Street Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Rabid Canine.—Officer Devlin this morning shot a mad dog at Delaware avenue and Laurel street.

Whoa!—A bay horse awaits an owner at the Eleventh District Station-house.

Fatal Result.—The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest upon the body of John Jones, aged 38 years, who died from sun-stroke this morning, at St. Mary's Hospital.

Drowning Case.—The body of a boy, name unknown, was this morning found at Reed street wharf.

FINE STATIONERY,

ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.

DREKA, 1033 CHESNUT Street.

Card Engraver and Stationer 6 31 tuths

REFRIGERATORS.

Every one invited to call and see "THE DAVIS' REFRIGERATOR freezing water into solid Ice every day this week, at

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Great Central House-furnishing Store,

4 7 4mSp N. [illegible] MARKET Street.

EXCURSIONS.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS.

Excursion Tickets will be issued by this Company from Philadelphia on July 2, 3, and 4, to BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, QUAKERTOWN, SELLERSVILLE, EASTON, ALLENTOWN, and MAUCH CHUNK, good to return until July 6 inclusive. Also to WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, and SCRANTON, good to return for two weeks.

See time table in another column.

ELLIS CLARK,

6 30 4t AGENT.

FOURTH OF JULY

AT THE

SEA SHORE,

VIA

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD TO ATLANTIC CITY.

Trains leave VINE STREET FERRY on SATURDAY at 8·00 A. M., 2·00, 3·30, and 4·15 P. M.

On SUNDAY at 8·00 A. M.

MONDAY, 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 and 4·15 P. M.

The 2·00 and 3·30 P. M. trains RUN THROUGH IN 1½ HOURS.

Excursion tickets, good from Saturday morning, July 2, until Tuesday morning, July 5, inclusive, $3·00.

6 24 8t D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.

Servants, $1·75, " " "

Children, $1·50, " " "

Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,

C. TAGGART,

6 29 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GAS FIXTURES, Etc.

WHOLESALE

AND

RETAIL SALESROOMS

821 CHERRY Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.

6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is everywhere acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,

JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M. D.,

6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,

No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.

FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,

ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

SOLDIERS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR DISCHARGES are entitled to bounty, and it can be procured for them in all cases in which they would have been entitled if the discharge had not been lost, on an application made at once to R S. LEAGUE & CO., at No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, either in person or by letter.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

President and San Domingo.

The Senate in Executive Session.

The Proceedings of Congress.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Prince Edward's Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 30.—Ben. Butler appeared before the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and made an argument in favor of the reciprocity treaty with Prince Edward's Island. Butler introduced a joint resolution some time ago, authorizing the President to negotiate such a treaty, and he urged the committee to report it before the close of the session. It is thought that any measure of this kind will pass just now.

The Cuba Cable.

Representatives of the American Cable Company, who want to lay a telegraph cable between Florida and Cuba, were before the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day arguing in favor of the repeal of the exclusive rights and privileges granted the International Company, which now operates the line between Cuba and Florida.

San Domingo.

In case the San Domingo treaty is not voted on to-day or early to-morrow, it is understood the President will not leave the city to spend the Fourth of July in Hartford, Conn., as contemplated. He proposes to stay here and watch it, and it is said that he has hit upon a plan which will secure its ratification, but it is not to be resorted to unless all other means should fail.

San Domingo.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, June 30.—The Senate has gone into executive session on the San Domingo treaty, the vote standing 29 to 20.

Rejected West Point Applicants.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

A young man from Mississippi, rejected from West Point because of his deficiency in grammar, says that only two from the South were admitted, and those two of the eight from Virginia; all other Southern nominees sent home. A colored boy from North Carolina was sent to the hospital for a year to see if anything could be done with his eyes.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Washington, June 30.—The House amendments to the bill to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska occupied the Senate during the morning hour.

Mr. Wilson moved to limit the franchise of the seal fishing company to be organized under the bill, to five instead of twenty years. The importance of the seal fisheries of the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska, and the necessity for their protection by a Government corporation as a source of revenue, were urged on the one hand, and on the other the impolicy of giving an exclusive monopoly of a great interest to a few individuals.

Mr. Wilson's motion was lost—13 to 44, and at 12·50 the House amendments were were concurred in—yeas, 42; nays, 8.

The following morning business was then transacted:—

Mr. Sumner from the Committee on Foreign relations, reported a joint resolution authorizing an exploration ond survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua route for a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The same committee, on Motion of Mr. Sumner, were discharged from the further consideration of the joint resolution for a ship canal survey across the Istumus of Darien, and various memorials on the subject, all of which were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Scott from the committee of conference on the joint resolution for the relief of officers of the navy, which was concurred in.

Mr. Logan introduced a bill to amend the Homestead act for the benefit of soldiers.

Mr. Fowler introduced a bill to preserve the public faith, and to protect the rights of persons under the laws and treaties of the United States, relating to Mexican land claims in California.

It authorizes the adjudication by United States Courts of Mexican land claims not passed upon by the Land Commission of 1851.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to promote railroad communication in the Southern States. It authorizes the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, the Vicksburg and Meridian Railroad, aed the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad to consolidate for the purpose of forming a junction with the Texas Pacific Railroad at Marshall,s, and grants to said roads twenty sections of land per mile.

At 1 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. Yeas, 29; nays, 20.

On going into executive session the Senate resumed the consideration of the San Domingo treaty. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, continuing his speech against the ratification which he commenced yesterday. It is said that an effort will be made to have the question taken as soon as he concludes.

After Mr. Morrill concluded his speech the Senate proceeded to vote on the amendments proposed by the President of the United States, some of which were adopted. When the vote was taken on the ratification it was 28 against 28. A number of Senators were paired and others were absent, so the treaty was rejected.

The opponents of the measure say they could have rejected it without the aid of Democratic votes.

At 2·10 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the Senate proceeded with the tax bill, the question being on amendments to the paragraph relating to Bessemer steel, to reduce the duty on steel railway bars one-half cent per pound, and also to strike out the entire paragraph.

House.

Continued from the Second Edition.

Mr. Degener asked a separate vote on the amendment, in which the Committee on Appropriations recommended concurrence, forbidding deductions from Indian annuities on account of claims for depredations. He argued against the amendment, taking the ground that the principle thus abrogated was the correct and common sense mode of dealing with Indian depredations.

Mr. Wilkinson argued in the same direction.

Mr. Sargent argued in support of the amendment, contending that the existence of such a system stimulated the getting up of claims for Indian depredations, and illustrating it by the case of a Texan grazier, who, not finding a good market for his cattle, drove them through the Indian country, tempting the Indians to drive them off, and then came to Washington and made a claim before the Indian Department.

Mr. Paine argued in support of the Senate amendment, so as to avoid the allowance of unjust and fraudulent claims. The amendment was concurred in.

A committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing vote.

The House then, as the business of the morning hour, proceeded to the considering of reports from the Committee on Commerce, as follows,—

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to constitute Omaha, Nebraska, a port of delivery.

Also, the substitute for the Senate bill for the improvement of water communication between the Mississippi river and Lake Michigan by the Wisconsin and Fox rivers.

The substitute was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. Conger, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill granting to the Evansville and Southern Illinois Railroad Company the right to build a bridge across the Big Wabash river. Passed.

Also, a bill to amend the act authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at the Military Reservation at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Mr. Finkelnburg offered an amendment requiring the spans of the draw, if it be a drawbridge, to be not less than 200 feet in the clear on each side of the central pivot.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Also, a bill to amend the act of July 18, 1866, further to prevent smuggling, relating to ship stores purchased at Canadian ports. Passed.

FROM EUROPE.

French International Society.

Paris, June 30.—The prosecution of members of the International Society of Workmen was resumed yesterday. The Ministry insists that the society is a secret one.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

Frankfort, June 30.—U. S. bonds open quiet.

Paris, June 30—P. M.—The Bourse closed firmer. Rentes, 72f.85c. The weekly statement of the Bank of France made public to-day shows that the amount of bullion in the vault has decreased 71,000,000 francs since the last report.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Meeting.

Chicago, June 30.—A meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad Company, was held yesterday, and Erastus Corning, of Albany, John J. Green, of New York, Nathaniel Chapin, John M. Forbes, Sidney Bartlett, John W. Brooks, Robert S. Watson, William Bootes, John N. Denison, of Boston, James F. Jay, of Detroit, and Chauncey S. Cotton, of Illinois, were unanimously chosen directors of the company for the ensuing year.

FOURTH EDITION

WEEKLY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Great Fire at Montreal.

The Robbery at the Treasury.

The Supposed Thief Indicted.

The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

Defeat of the San Domingo Treaty.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Defeat of the San Domingo Treaty.

The Senate by a vote of 28 to 28 has defeated the San Domingo treaty. Afterwards the Senate went into executive session.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, finished his speech, when, by general agreement, a vote was taken, resulting as above. The House has taken up the Funding bill.

Customs Receipts.

Washington, June 30.—The following are the customs receipts for the week ending June 25:—

At New York	$2,037,436
At Boston	460,954
At Philadelphia	119,900
At Baltimore	147,817
At New Orleans (to June 18)	53,244
At San Francisco (to June 18)	241,687
Total for one week	$3,061,038

Naval Orders.

Thomas Patterson, Lieutenant Commanders Thomas T. Bradford, Charles F. Norton, and Lieutenant Thomas F. Wade are ordered to Washington for examination for promotion. Lieutenant Commander P. T. Harrington is ordered to the Severn, Captain William H. Macomb is detached from the command of the Plymouth and ordered to Washington for examination for promotion, Commander K. R. Breese is detached from special ordnance duty at Washington and ordered to command the Plymouth.

The following officers are ordered to report without delay to the Superintendent-General of the recruiting service to conduct recruits:—Captains George E. Head and John Williams and First Lieutenant Thomas E. Merritt, unassigned. Brevet Major Lorenzo Lorain, 3d Artillery, is relieved from duty at the West Point Military Academy, and ordered to join his company in the Department of the South.

The Internal Revenue Receipts

for the month of June have been $25,468,756·52, and the grand total receipts for the fiscal year ending this day are $183,792,374·59.

CONGRESS.

House.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. O'Neill, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill creating a collection district in New Jersey to be called the District of Jersey City, and creating it a port of entry.

Mr. Dixon, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill reciting the project of building a ship canal from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard Bay, Massachusetts, eight miles long and twenty-three feet depth of water, at an expense of $7,000,000, and pledging the faith of the Government to construct a suitable breakwater and harbor of refuge at the eastern entrance of the canal, the expense not to exceed $2,000,000.

The objection being made by Mr. Benjamin that the bill made an appropriation, and must be first considered in Committee of the Whole, it was so ordered.

Mr. Finkelnburg, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill creating a port of entry at Duluth, Minn.

The morning hour expired and the bill went over.

Mr. O'Neill presented the memorial of importers and grocers of Philadelphia asking that any change in the duties on sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, or spices shall not take effect till December 31, 1870.

Mr. Benjamin, from the committee on the bill defining the duties of pension agents, made a report. He explained that as to the fees of pension and claim agents they were fixed in this report at ten dollars, except where written agreements are made and filed at the department, in which case the maximum fee shall be twenty-five dollars.

Mr. Lawrence opposed the report as allowing too large fees to pension agents—thirty cents for vouchers. He handed in a table in which the calculation was made that the average annual income of pension agents would be over $8,000. The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. Butler of Tennessee, from the Committee of Elections, made a report on the Kentucky contested election case, that John M. Rice, the sitting member, is disqualified under the fourteenth amendment; that the Governor of Kentucky shall be notified of the vacancy and Zeigler, the contestant, shall be allowed the expenses of the contest.

Mr. Burr presented the views of the minority, declaring Rice justly entitled to the seat. The resolutions are to be be called up for action on Friday next week.

Mr. Paine gave notice that, after the funding bill was got out of the way, he would bring a lot of contested election cases before the House.

Mr. Cullom asked leave to introduce and put on its passage a bill incorporating the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company, but Mr. Kelsey objected.

On motion of Mr. Taffe, the Senate bill for the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

The House then at 2·15 proceeded to the consideration of the bill authorizing the refunding and consolidation of the national debt and for other purposes.

On motion of Mr. Schenck a verbal amendment was made striking out at the end of section 4 the words "At any time before the end of the notice, provided for in the second section of this act."

Mr. Schenck said that if debate had not been limited to discussion under the five-minutes rule, he would gladly have availed himself of an opportunity to express his own views and the views of the committee on the bill, but the waning hours of the session and the heat of the weather, and, still more, the attention which had been given to the subject of the public debt and the public credit, satisfied him that the House had done a wiser thing in limiting debate to a mere business discussion under the five-minutes rule.

He unquestionably believed—and his faith grew stronger every day—that the United States had reached that point in reference to its great resources, its great means, and its credit before the world, that authorized the Government to go into the markets of the world and offer its four per cent. at par.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Destructive Fire.

Montreal, Canada, June 30.—A large fire occurred last night at Cote St. Paul, in this neighborhood, consuming the Mount Royal mills, owned by Mr. Parkyn. The mills were the most extensive in Lower Canada and were valued at $45,000 and insured for $25,000. The loss in grain, etc., $160,000. Partially insured.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Stolen Treasury Bonds.

New York, June 30.—Detective Whiteley to-day arrested Charles S. Merriam on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of $20,000 from the Sub-Treasury a short time ago. $7000 of stolen bills were found in his possession.

Sentenced.

New York, June 30.—John Real, murderer of police officer Smedick, was to-day brought up in the Supreme Court Chambers, and resentenced to be hanged. The execution is fixed for August 5.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 30.—Cotton heavy; sales of 200 bales at 20⅛c. Flour quiet and without decided change; sales of 7500 barrels. Wheat firmer; sales of 35,000 bushels No. 2 at $1·26@1·28; winter red at $1·42@1·43½. Corn firmer; sales of 40,000 bushels mixed Western at 90c.@$1·09. Oats heavy; sales of 20,000 bushels State at 67½@69c., and Western at 59@64c. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $29·50@29·55. Lard dull; steam, 14⅞@15⅞c. Whisky dull at $1·02.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, June 30.—Cotton dull, and nominally 20c. Flour dull and steady; Howard street superfine, $5·50@6·25; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $7·25@9; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $7·25@10; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·25@6·75; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat—Maryland, $1·55@1·70; Pennsylvania, $1·45; Western, $1·35@1·38. Corn; White active and higher; sales at $1·16@1·20; yellow, dull and nominal at $1·05. Oats, 60@64c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky active at $1·03@104.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh Con L.b3. 79½	$4000 U S 5-20, 67.cp.
$1000 Phil & Sun 7s.. 97	100 sh Leh N..b5wn. 34½
$1000 C & Am 6s, 89. 89½	34 sh Lit Sch R.ls. 46
$5000 City 6s, New.100½	30 sh Penna R.... 58½
$400 do.........100½	500 sh Read R..s30. 53½
$2000 O C & A R R bs 80½	100 do.....b30. 53½
$6000 W & Franklin lots... 86	30 do...trf.ls. 53½
	100 do....24&i. 51½
$1000 C & Am 6s, 83. 93	100 sh Ph & E R.b60 29½
$1000 C & Am 6s,'89 94½	

SECOND BOARD.

$1700 City 6s, N.ls.100¾	500 sh Read R...ls. 53½
$4000 O C & A R 7s b5.. 80½	25 sh O C & A R.... 46
	25 sh Penna R.... 57½
39 sh Leh Val.ls.c. 58½	6 sh Bk of N Am.231½

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

MAY 20, 1870.

MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Dav Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.

Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m§

SUMMER RETREAT.

THE FOUNTAIN HOUSE

AT THE

CRYSTAL SPRING,

ALLENTOWN, PA.

This splendid Hotel, charmingly situated, elegantly furnished with new and costly furniture, and replete with every modern comfort and convenience, is now open for the season.

Twenty trains to and from Allentown daily.

Carriages will be sent to the depot to meet guests, and the Fountain House Coaches meet every train.

J. L. HEISE, Proprietor.

P. W. H. DESHLER, Superintendent. 31 1m

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,

CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.

Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.

6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.

6 25 stuth1m* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.

Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.

Open from June 1 to October 20. Address

6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.

WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,

Madison county, N. Y.

First-class Hotel, with every requisite.

Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BUSLEY'SPOINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors July 1, 1870.

W. D. MOORE,

6 30 1m* Proprietor.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS JUNE 25.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES R. DODWORTH.

Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,

6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., WILL BE OPENED this season for guests On THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.

It is intended that THE COLUMBIA HOUSE shall sustain its HIGH CHARACTER for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.

For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for THE COLUMBIA superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island.

GEORGE J. BOLTON,

[6 16 tf] Proprietor.

Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

McMAKIN'S ATLANITC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.

Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar

5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.

The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price. Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17·50 per week. The house will be open for visitors on the 1st of July.

6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,

6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,

6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House will be open for the reception of guests on July 1. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.

6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

FOR THE SUMMER.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use

Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine.

It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the best of all Toilet Soaps. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

6 30 thstu1trp No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

Will open for the reception of Guests on SATURDAY June 25, with a

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.

Terms, $20 per week.

Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,

No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

26 thstu1m 6 26 d1m 7 26 thstu1m

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the season on the 22d June. Beside the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,

A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.

6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, will open for the reception of guests on the 25th of June.

Terms, $15 and $16 per week.

6 11 1m B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.) The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.

JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

6 11 1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, will open for the season on the 18th of June. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.

Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.

Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.

6 11 1m GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,

Located between United States Hotel and the beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BOARD REDUCED.

Open from June 1 to October 1.

6-1-2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., new and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, will open for the season June 18. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.

G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.

6 11 1m E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. This new and delightfully located Hotel will soon be open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.

6 11 1m H BLOOD, Proprietor.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character. JOHN METZ,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It will open for the season on the 15th instant.

6 11 stuth1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE). Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.

JOSEPH H. BORTON,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also. MRS. JOHN SMICK,

6 11 2m Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.

6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.

Terms to suit the times.

6 11 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLERHOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.

6 11 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.

6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, will open on the 15th June. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the Island. NO BAR. 6 11 1m

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. is now open for the reception of visitors.

MRS. M. QUIGLEY,

6 11 1m Proprietress.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.

Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,

6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.

6 11 2mεod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

J. KEIM,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.

6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 1m

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC AVENUE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

6 11 1m JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 1m

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season, June 20.

Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.

6 11 1m LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the reception of guests on the 15th of June. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 1m

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.

6 11 1m M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,

6 11 1m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will be open for the season the 25th of June.

6 11 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season

6 11 1m MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.

6 11 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 1m

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office 5 9§